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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

Homeopathic Antidote Administered by Beecher's Lawyers.

TILTON'S CONNECTION WITH WOODHULL.

How He Proposed the Publication of the Scandal, and Furthermore Lunched with Her, Called on Her, and Otherwise Misbehaved Himself—Testimony from the Colored Waiters.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were absent from the court room to-day, but Mrs. Beecher was present as was also the usual curious crowd.

The first witness called was James B. Woodley (negro), formerly a waiter in Mrs. Woodhull's house. He testified as follows: I was with Mrs. Woodhull when the scandal was published, and I was arrested at the postoffice for mailing some of the papers. My employment terminated after my arrest. I was first employed as waiter at their house, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street, but was afterwards employed in a down town office, wrapping and mailing papers. I distributed the life of Mrs. Woodhull for Mr. Tilton among the newsdealers. I was introduced to Mr. Tilton by Mrs. Woodhull, in her down town office; Mrs. Woodhull said he had done a good deal for the people at the South, and was then editor of the Brooklyn *Union*. He asked me if I had been a slave, and how I was getting along. This was in the year 1871; the life of Victoria Woodhull was published in September, 1871. I do not remember the month of the Steinway hall meeting, but it was in the same year. I remember a conversation about free love between Madames Woodhull and Claflin and Mr. Tilton in their office. Mrs. Woodhull asked me if I was a free lover. I said I did not know what free love was. She asked me if I knew Henry Ward Beecher, and I said I did. She asked me if I ever heard him preach, and I told her did. She then said he was one of the greatest men that ever lived, and that he was a free lover. She spoke to Tilton and then explained to me its meaning. I told her that the Scriptures said, "What God hath joined together let no person putasunder." Tilton was very often at the down town office during that summer, and very frequently took lunch there that year.

After I went to the office, I did not live at the Thirty-eighth street house, but boarded in Brooklyn. Mr. Tilton lived at the Thirty-eighth street house sometimes as late as twelve o'clock and one o'clock. He was sometime in Mrs. Woodhull's room and at other times in Miss Claflin's, generally writing; either of the ladies or Colonel Blood would be with him. They had refreshments served up in these rooms to them. I observed from Thirty-eighth street to Twenty-third street, and kept house, where I sometimes went, and saw Mr. Tilton. The house was kept by a sister of Mrs. Woodhull. They then removed to Irving place, where the house was kept by Mrs. Miles. Mr. Tilton visited her also. I knew of Mr. Tilton's being engaged in the political campaign.

I was present on one occasion at Mrs. Woodhull's when Mr. Tilton was there. The conversation turned on the publication of the scandal. Mr. Tilton said she ought to publish this, as he could not do it; they would crush him. He said Plymouth church was a rich body and would pay to have it stopped. Col. Blood was unwilling to do it, for fear he would get into trouble. It was stated by Mr. Tilton that Plymouth church would pay $100,000 to have it stopped. After lunch Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood were talking about it, but I could not hear what was said. Col. Blood went away the next day, after the interview.

I saw Mr. Tilton at the breakfast table early one morning at the Thirty-eighth street house; I suppose he was there all night. At the interview, next day, Col. Blood said he would have nothing to do with the publication, and then went away. At the time of this conversation the proofs were all set up and ready to be used. I was familiar with the proofs and printed slips there. I had the printed slips in my hand at the time of this conversation, but did not know they were connected with this scandal. I did not read the Woodhullor Challis articles, but heard people talk about them. I saw Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull sitting together often, with their arms around each other, but I thought this was perfectly natural. This conversation was about four weeks before the publication.

Cross-examined—I came North in 1869, about the latter part of March; I was in Petersburg before the war closed. Before the war I belonged to Miss House, in Brunswick county, Virginia, about sixty-five miles from Petersburg. Before that I was hired out because I was too young for work. I left Petersburg in 1869 and came to New York; I do not know where I first boarded. Subsequently I went to Mrs. Woodhull's, where I remained until after the publication of the paper in 1872. This paper, containing the scandal, was dated November 2, 1872. I learned to read at school in Virginia.

I did the marketing for Mrs. Woodhull, and saw Mr. Tilton there, for the first time, three or four weeks before I came there. It was on the occasion of a lecture of some kind there, because some people were assembled. I had not been long there at the time. I had been at the house over two months before I went to the office. This lecture came of before Mrs. Woodhull went to Washington, on a Sunday, and Mr. Tilton was there on that occasion. I saw Mr. Tilton at the house again after he had been lecturing in the spring of 1871. I do not remember seeing him again there at the house. I was introduced to him at the office, and this was my first acquaintance. I think I saw him again at the house in the end of the spring or beginning of summer; but of this I am not sure. I saw him more often at the office when he used to greet them, and they would also greet him. They lunched in the upper room in Delmonico's more than a dozen times. Sometimes I was sent from the office for things, and then I would see them. They were sitting down at a small table in the upper room. This was in 1871 and 1872. The first time I saw them lunch there was in the spring of 1871. I do not remember seeing them lunch at Curtis' restaurant. When I went up to Delmonico's, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin and Mr. Tilton were there lunching. Mr. Tilton was absent at the time of the Greeley Presidential campaign. I could not tell how long before I was arrested Mr. Tilton was away campaigning. It might have been four or five weeks. I was laid up for about six weeks with pneumonia. Up to the time of my being ill I was employed in Woodhull & Claflin's. The entrance to Delmonico's is on the same side of the street as the Woodhull & Claflin office. The last time I saw him at the office they were talking about Beecher's articles; they were in the middle of the office. Nothing was said about it until he came in. Mr. Tilton spoke first about the publication of the Beecher article. He said: "I could do it directly, but I would be crushed; I am a man and you are a woman, and they would not crush you."

I was opening exchanges at the time behind the counter, and they were all standing up. Mr. Tilton said: "Victoria, if you publish this thing you will be a made woman." Mrs. Woodhull then had an interview with Col. Blood, and he said he would not undertake to publish it. Mr. Tilton axked him why he would not, as Plymouth church had a rich congregation, who would pay one hundred thousand dollars to have it suppressed. After this conversation they went into the back office, but I could not hear what was said. Shortly after I was called into where they were still talking about this subject. I heard Tennie Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull urging Colonel Blood to publish this article, but he refused to have anything to do with it. I heard all of them use the phrase "The Beecher article." I do not think they were then talking about the Claflin article.

The court then took a recess.

After recess, Mr. Beecher came in with his wife and brother, being his first appearance for the day. When the court was opened, James B. Woodley's cross-examination was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton. He testified: I think Mr. Tilton was away before that conversation, on the campaign. This was the first time I had seen him since his return. I heard these parties talk about this matter before this in their office in Broad street; I think it was in the front office. I heard the conversation. They were speaking about Beecher and Plymouth church. This was the time they were talking about free love. This was in the spring of 1872, but I heard this conversation several times. I never heard much about Beecher in regard to free love, and nothing about the article until shortly before it was published. I only heard them speak of the Beecher article on a Monday or Tuesday shortly before its publication. I was opening the exchanges on both the days of these conversations. On the first day, they were sitting on the sofa, and on the second day they were standing. The conversation was the same on both days, and began in the middle of the office. On the first day, Tilton said he had an article he wanted her to publish. They read it over, and she went to talk with Colonel Blood about it. I could not understand what they were reading, as I was moving around the office. I heard them talking about the Beecher article. I do not think Tilton read as loud as he talked. They were proofs that they were reading; some of the papers were printed and some written. I do not know if Tilton brought the paper, but Colonel Blood was not there when the paper was introduced. Tilton said, "Vic, I have got something here for you, and if you print it, it will be one of the best things ever you done," I think she said "let's see," and they all sat down on the sofa and began talking. I think Miss Claflin said something, but I do not remember what it was. They sat on the sofa about an hour or more. This was on Monday. Tilton then said, "I dare not publish it for they would crush me but you are a woman and you can do it." Col. Blood was then called and they went into the back office, where they remained about an hour. When I went in I heard Col. Blood say he would have nothing to do with it, and Tilton said it would be the making of him, as Beecher's congregation would give $100,000 to stop its publication. On the following day the same conversation occurred in the same place. This conversation occurred some time before the scandal was published. I never heard a word about the Beecher story before that. I saw Theodore Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's, in Twenty-third street, more than once—about half a dozen times. I saw him in the Irving place house once. I think they left Irving place after their arrest. I went to the Irving place house before I was taken sick, and sometimes stayed there all night. When I saw him there, Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin were there. They were reading proofs and manuscripts. They were more serious that evening than usual. Mrs. Woodhull introduced me at one time to Tilton, and I think she said he was the editor or had been the editor of the Brooklyn *Union*. I remember the Steinway Hall meeting, I think it was in the fall of 1871, the year before the conversation in Mrs. Woodhull's office. Tilton, during his visits to the office, sat with Mrs. Woodhull on the sofa, and having his arm around her when parties were passing in and out. This sofa was in the middle office. I was a witness in the United States courts and gave evidence there. Mrs. Woodhull was under arrest for mailing obscene newspaper matter. I did not tell them that I knew that Tilton wrote it. I said I believed he wrote it. I said I heard him read it, but not that he wrote it. I did not tell him that I carried the proof sheets from Mrs. Woodhull to Tilton. I received a subpœna some time ago, at my residence. I have not seen Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin since they were on trial. I was first talked to about this case on Monday, at Mr. Hill's office in this city. I also talked with Alderman Whitney about it. This finished the cross-examination.

Re-direct examination—The lunch was generally taken at Mrs. Woodhull's offices and not at Delmonico's, where they were taken very seldom. On the occasion of the lecture I was waiting at the door, opening and closing it. I was told by Mrs. Woodhull that this was Mr. Tilton. They were in the habit of calling each other "Vicky" and "Theodore."

The witness then left the stand, and another colored man, Richard Adam Gray, was called. He testified: I reside in the city of Washington, where I have lived all my life. I was a clerk in the Board of Public Works in 1872 and 1873. I was in New York in 1870. I left New York in 1871. I was requested to come from Washington to New York by Miss Claflin, and was employed by them to put wrappers on papers and direct them. I know Theodore Tilton and saw him in the office first in March, 1871. He was pointed out to me as Mr. Tilton. I came into the office with a note by Mrs. Woodhull, and brought some copy for the paper. I saw him at Mrs. Woodhull's house about half a dozen times. I observed him going from Thirty-eighth street to Twenty-third o'clock. He was writing. They went out on one occasion, riding in a small phaeton, about six or seven miles from Woodhull. I do not remember when they came back. I was present at Steinway Hall in 1871. I remember a conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton about getting Mr. Beecher to preside at that meeting. Mrs. Woodhull said that he had better preside, or she would make it hotter for him on earth than it is in hell below, and Tilton said, "Oh, he has got to do it. He'll do it." I always worked in the front room in the office in Broad street. They had a small back private office. I remember on one occasion the gas in the room I was in was out, and was lit in the back office. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull with their arms and heads waiving about in a very lover-like manner. I saw them through the glass. I always left when they came in. I only used to be in that back room very often, and frequently I could hear them conversing. I used to see Mr. Tilton in the second floor back room, which was a bed room. I sometimes went to bed when he was there, and when I got up in the morning he was there.

This concluded the direct examination, and Mr. Fullerton told the witness he might go, as he had no questions to ask him.

A colored woman, Lucy Ann Giles, was called. She testified: I have lived in Brooklyn nine years and worked on a block in the family of Victoria Woodhull. I was employed there in 1870. I saw Mr. Tilton there on the 3d of July, 1871, for the first time. He was writing, and stayed there all night. He slept in the front parlor on the sofa lounge, which I prepared for him. I waited on the table and saw him at breakfast. He was there all next day and that night. He did not sleep on the sofa lounge that night. Colonel Blood slept on the third floor. I saw him in Mrs. Woodhull's bed room three or four times. He was often at the house while I was there. I have carried refreshments to Mrs. Woodhull's room when Mr. Tilton was there, at all hours of the night and morning. When I went in on the night of the 4th of July, Mrs. Woodhull was in her bed room and Mr. Tilton had off his coat and vest and was in his stocking feet.

This witness also left the stand without being cross-examined, and after the Judge had instructed the jury that as to-morrow was Good Friday, there would be no court, they were told to be present on Monday next, and the court adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Lake Region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally cloudy and warmer weather, southerly winds veering to westerly, falling barometer, except near Lake Superior, and local rains north of the Ohio Valley. The Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will fall slowly.

Commander Lull writes from Panama that the vicinity of the railroad offers the best location for an inter-oceanic canal.

A Harrisburg dispatch says that Attorney General Dimmick says Good Friday continues a legal holiday, under the act of 1869.

Foreign dispatches this afternoon inform us that the bullion in the Bank of England has increased £117,000 during the week. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,480,000 francs during the week.

A billiard match at Toledo for the championship of the State of Ohio and five hundred dollars, between Carter, of Toledo, and Gallagher, of Cleveland, was won by the former, with a score of 400 to 345.

George Pemberton, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Bingham at East Boston, Mass., was arrested there yesterday afternoon. In his pocket was found a knife belonging to the murdered woman. He is fully identified.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention was still in session at a late hour last night discussing contested claims to seats. No permanent organization had been effected. The prospect was good for an all night session.

A number of prominent Ohio Republican editors and others met at Columbus yesterday, to consult with the Republican State Central Committee relative to the coming campaign. It was decided to hold the State Convention on June 2d.

A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, states that General Crook and staff left for the Department of the Platte, *via* San Francisco, to-day. General Kautz, Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, has assumed command of the Department of Arizona.

One hundred and ten members of the Canadian Parliament have signed a petition to the Government to have the Welland canal deepened to fourteen feet, and that the St. Lawrence river be surveyed with a view to securing a similar depth in that river.

A meeting was held at Boston last night, of those interested in forming an expedition to the Black Hills mines. It is proposed to fit out an expedition of five hundred men, with a military organization and protection, and to start about the middle of April.

Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, General Dodge and other well known railroad men were in Philadelphia last night. They propose holding a conference with Colonel Scott to-day, relative to perfecting arrangements to complete the Tehauntepec road to the Pacific coast.

It is reported at San Francisco, from Tacoma, Washington Territory, that the steamer Rube, while crossing Puget Sound from Seattle to Port Madison, went down with all on board, in a gale. The Phelps Dramatic Troupe were among the passengers. The report lacks confirmation.

Dispatches from Jefferson City, Missouri, say that whatever of excitement or interest existing there regarding the missing seven per cent. State bonds has ceased, the opinion being general, particularly among those best informed, that the missing bonds were burned by one of the auditing committees years ago, but no record was made of those destroyed. The register in the State Auditors' office shows that these bonds have been redeemed and canceled, and it is definitely known that no coupons belonging to these bonds have been presented for payment.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BREAKING UP OF THE SENATE.

The Senatorial Trip to Mexico.

Indignation of the Solons at the Newspaper Correspondents.

THE RUMORED RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY BRISTOW.

The Reports Authoritatively Denied.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1875.

Treasury Appointment.

Special Agent Heickhold has been ordered to duty at Duluth. His new field of operations will embrace the region from Pembina to Milwaukee. He has received instructions with reference to the proper surveillance of that portion of our frontiers after the opening of navigation. Mr. Heickhold left to-night.

Breaking Up of the Senate.

A large number of Senators left for home last night, and more followed to-day. There are now but comparatively few Senators left in the city. A number of them were at the departments to-day attending to business. Several of the Senators will remain here during the spring with their families.

Indignant Senators.

Considerable indignation is felt by the Senators who expect to go on the Mexican trip, in consequence of the sensational and mendacious dispatches persistently sent from here, ascribing a political object to the trip. To-day there was some talk among these Senators of publishing a card denying these statements as, if they precede them, it may make their visit in Mexico somewhat embarrassing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1875.

THE NEW ORLEANS JUDGSHIP.

Marshal Packard, Mr. Pardee and Col. Fish, of New Orleans, visited the President to-day on the subject of his power to appoint Mr. Pardee or some other person as District Judge of Louisiana, but the probability is the office will remain vacant until the next session of Congress, as the Senate in executive session, the President has no power to make the appointment until that time. At the last hour ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, was suggested to the President by the Committee on the Judiciary. The President was assured that Mr. Pratt would be confirmed, but declined and referred to Mr. Pardee, whose nomination was laid on the table.

TREASURY RUMORS CONTRADICTED.

During Secretary Bristow's absence from Washington, rumors have been circulated that he intends to resign his position, and enter upon other pursuits, but the most intimate friends of that gentleman deny the truth of the rumors. Ex-Senator Chandler's name has been mentioned as his successor, but he recently declared that there was no office in the gift of the President he would accept.

Treasurer Spinner said to-day that his visit to the President yesterday had exclusive reference to business for private parties, the partners of which on earth him it is related. It was inferred from his conversation that while he is not over-anxious to retain his position his retirement from it will not be immediate.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Press on the Political Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—In commenting on the call for an extra session of the Legislature, the *Times* says: "We regard the extra session as simply affording an opportunity to do now what has been neglected in the past. Everything depends upon concert of action and determination on the part of those in the material interests of the State at heart, to see the adjustment carried out in good faith by both parties to the agreement, and nothing shall prevent the reformation, to gain which this arrangement is made."

The *Picayune* says: "Subjects of legislation selected for precedence in order of business are certainly of importance, and if appropriate action shall be taken upon them much good may be accomplished. The several sessions must not be made the agency nor pretext for a revival of partisan schemes or for the perpetuation of party conflicts. It should be devoted solely to the task of adjusting political differences and enacting necessary measures of reform."

CHICAGO.

Meeting of White Lead Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A meeting of white lead manufacturers was held here to-day. Delegates were present from St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago. It was decided to advance the price of lead in oil to ten cents per pound.

THE TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

The Southern and Western Turf men's Association held a joint convention at the Palmer House to-day, to hear the report of the Board of Appeals and of the committee appointed at Indianapolis to agree on a compromise in reference to State referees to settle disputes arising from violations of the rules of the national association. This report was accepted, and the Board immediately made the following appointments, which gave general satisfaction. They selected one from the men nominated by each State delegation: Kentucky, J. A. Scarlett; Michigan, S. S. Vaughan; Indiana, Silas Tam; Iowa, O. S. McNeil; Illinois, M. M. Morse; Ohio, R. C. Anderson. Sectional feeling was ignored, the greatest harmony prevailed, and the general expression was, "We are a National Association now."

MORE CUTTING IN FREIGHT RATES.

Railroad freights are unsettled and have a strong downward tendency. There are no reductions officially announced, but shippers have no difficulty in obtaining rates much below the printed ones. To-day fourth class freight has been reduced to thirty cents to New York, and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

COLUMBUS.

Bills Passed by the Legislature—Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—The House bill to allow clergymen of all religious denominations to visit the inmates of, and hold services in, public, penal, benevolent and reformatory institutions, subject to proper rules of the directors thereof, and the House bill to take from cities and villages the right to prohibit the sale of ale, native wine, beer and porter, were passed.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted for submitting to the people next October an amendment to the Judicial article of the Constitution. A resolution was adopted for submitting an amendment to the Constitution, as to where authority shall be given for levying a special tax on dogs. The Senate bill to allow new railroad companies to increase their capital stock, to an amount sufficient to complete their roads, was passed.

STEUBENVILLE.

Two Women Arrested for Abortion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 25, 1875.

This morning Sheriff Johnson arrested Miss Caroline Walker, a colored woman commonly known as Dr. Walker, and Mrs. Ann Wiggins, a white woman, charged with causing the death of Miss Alice Martin, of Bridgeport, Ohio, by procuring an abortion on her person. They were both bound over for trial at the next term of court.

The Susquehanna Ice Gorge.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Specials from Renova, on the West branch of the Susquehanna river, states that the ice gorge extends from there fourteen miles below, but no danger is apprehended to that place, as the ice above is soft, while that below is heavy and rests on the bottom of the river.

At Lock Haven, about seven miles below Renova, an ice channel is being cut, in hopes to save damage to the town.

At Williamsport over two hundred men were at work yesterday in cutting a channel sixty feet wide, and other measures are being taken to prevent damages by back water.

At Milton it is believed the river is forming a new channel.

The third match game of billiards for the Delaney emblem, and the championship of America at the three ball French game was played last night at Tammany Hall, New York, between Cyrille Dion, and Maurice Vignaux, and was won by the latter in the fiftieth inning. Winner's average 12; Vignaux highest run 80; Dion's 110.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

ANOTHER CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, March 25.—General Campos inflicted another defeat on the Carlists at Huguet, near Ridaura. The enemy lost three hundred and the Alfonsists sixty-eight killed. The Carlists are concentrating for an attack on Puycerda.

CARLIST ADVICES.

PARIS, March 25.—According to the latest advices from the Carlist headquarters at Estella, Generals Mendira, Saballs and Tristany have united in a protest against General Cabrera's manifestoes in favor of Alfonso.

Germany.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Government contemplates an amendment of the law against the Jesuits, so as to make it operative against either religious orders.

Marine News

LONDON, March 25.—The steamships California and Switzerland, from New York, and Minnesota, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞@93⅞; for account 93⅝@93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107⅝; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 105¾. New York Central, 92; Erie 25; preferred 38. Tallow 40s 6d@40s 9d. Turpentine 28s 3d.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 61 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7⅝@7⅝d; Orleans 8@8⅛d. Sales of 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export, and 6,500 American. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Winter, per centle, 9s 3d@9s 5d. Corn, per quarter, 35s 3d@35s 9d. Shoulders 28s 6d. Hams—sugar cured 53s.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Refined petroleum 30½ francs.

THE PORCINE PRODUCT.

Col. Sidney D. Maxwell's Report of Pork Packing for the Past Season—Large Increase of Operations Shown to Exist.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The annual report of the pork packing in the West, prepared by Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, will be laid before that body to-morrow. This report is believed to be the most complete of its kind ever made public. Estimates were used in its compilation. The total number of hogs packed for the season, from November 1st to March 1st, was 5,357,124; or, excluding those packed by farmers, 4,591,938 pounds. Average gross weight 262.47 pounds, against 268.27 pounds last season. Average yield per head of all kinds of lard 196,432,170 pounds, against 191,139,000 last season. Of barrelled pork there were 504,845 barrels mess pork, against 425,567 last year; 46,852 barrels prime mess, against 47,221 last year; 15,649 barrels clear, against 7,586 last year; 14,666 barrels rump, against 17,837 last year. The total number of hogs packed in Illinois was 21,104,770, against 1,870,855 last year; Ohio 874,736, against 897,627 last year; Missouri 708,690, against 756,868 last year; Indiana 649,149, against 699,223 last year; Iowa 409,927, against 370,734 last year; Kentucky 305,794, against 256,322 last year; Wisconsin 304,724, against 320,000 last year. The above are all the States that packed over 60,000 hogs this year. The aggregate cost of the hogs packed is $98,740,209, against $63,330,339 last year. The average cost is $6 60 per cwt. against $4 38 last year. The summer packing between March 1st and November 1st last year shows a total of 1,167,659 head average gross weight 207 pounds.

FIRE RECORD.

Fourteen tenement houses were burned in Fall River, Mass., Wednesday night. Loss $40,000.

Dietz's lantern factory and Dickinson's tinware house, on Cliff street, New York, were burned yesterday evening. The loss of Dickinson & Co. was $200,000; insured for $130,000.

The Winnipisseogee Paper Mill at Franklin, New Hampshire, was burned Wednesday night. Loss $50,000; insurance $40,000.

POLITICAL.

State.

John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, is spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for State Treasurer.

The New Castle *Guardian*, claiming the State Treasurship for Western Pennsylvania, favors the selection of Colonel D. H. Wallace, of that city, as the Republican candidate for the position.

General.

We should think that both Bill Allen and Ben Wade would be in favor of putting the name of God in the Constitution. They are in the habit of putting it in about every sentence they utter—*Springfield Republic.*

The *Nation*, after wrestling with the political situation, concludeth as follows: "The general result of the events of the last three months may be said to be that, though the Republicans have not made any additional losses, the Democrats have made no additional gains."

The looker-on in the Senate gallery at Washington must be awfully impressed with the eloquence of the Democratic Senators, who talk of the South as a poor down-trodden and oppressed Poland, as his eye takes in at a glance seven rebel Generals comfortably tilted back in Senatorial chairs and drawing $5,000 apiece from this financial Government. Remark is losing like the power of an awful example.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The editor of the Utica *Herald*, who has had some Congressional experience, thinks that the Speakership of the next House of Representatives will be between Randall and Wood. On the same authority, Kerr, of Indiana, will become Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Mr. Cox of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations will lie between Swann, of Maryland, Hancock, of Texas, and Lamar, of Mississippi.

Whatever the faults of the Republican party, the real question now is, am I prepared to say I am willing to commit to the Democratic party in its present organization the conduct of the affairs of the country? If not, stand by the Republican party. Remember its great deeds, its virtue and intelligence; correct its mistakes whenever found, but let the reform be on the inside. If corrupt men are nominated by the party managers, refuse to vote for them, even if a Democrat is elected. I did it in Massachusetts. We are just as good a Republican State as ever, and can give a 75,000 majority at the next Presidential election as easily as in 1868 and 1872.—*Judge Hoar at Hartford.*

Revival of Trade.

The New York *Times* of Monday is cheerful over the prospect of the revival of trade, and deprecates all transactions looking to the formation of "corners" in gold or stocks that must inevitably result to the disadvantage of the country at large. These, however, the editor hopes, will not be attempted. In the meantime the editor says:

The cable has kept us pretty well informed of late about the "revival" now going on in England; but we think it may safely be said that the revival in which the people here take the greatest interest at the present moment is that of trade. There has been rather a long period of depression though not longer, and certainly not more severe, than we had cause to anticipate as the result of the panic of 1873. For a long period preceding that occurrence, there had been a great outward show of prosperity, but it was hollow and unsubstantial. Since then, everything in commercial affairs has been gradually placed on a firmer basis. In private life, people have been economizing, and have brought expenditures to a proper level with their incomes. It is impossible, under these circumstances, that trade can remain in a depressed condition. The country has been steadily increasing in wealth during the past year, and one sign of that is to be seen in the very large amount of Government bonds which we have brought back from abroad for domestic investment. The capital invested in our various railroad bonds has also been greatly increased, and the demand for them grows larger every day. Matters, then, are in excellent train for a good year's business, and when the spring trade fairly opens, we may safely consider that we are entering upon a period of sound and solid prosperity which can only be interrupted by some wholly unlooked for disaster.

Old Leases and Titles.

The Shenandoah, Va., *Herald* states that the Chilcotte family, residing in Virginia, have suddenly discovered that they are heirs to an estate in Baltimore consisting of 220 acres of ground, and valued at $75,000,000. It is stated that a 99 year's lease of this ground has just expired, and that the property reverts to the holders of the fee. In another case of a like lease, but renewable upon the same basis, and not paid by the heirs, a suit has actually been commenced for the restoration of property. Every now and then these ninety-nine year leases are the source of trouble and threaten expensive litigation. It is just as well for those who hold property under them to examine the records and see what, if anything, is said about renewal.

T. T. AND MRS. E. T.

A First Rate Description of Two of the Leading Characters in the Brooklyn Scandal.

(Gath in Philadelphia Times.)

If I were called upon to account for Theodore Tilton's apotheosis in this scandal, I should fill out the following notes: A preternaturally good boy, resembling the heroes of the Sunday school books, with long legs, and hair brushed back from his maiden temples. He has no bad behaviors, and reads unnecessarily sober boaks, and exclaims once, to the surprise of his mother, "I will be a preacher of the Gospel!" He works up at school without fighting; is sometimes called "Sissy" by very bad boys, eschews both tobacco and bad words and poses for literature. It is no news that he has joined the church early, and aspires to teach a Bible class, or that he escorts the clergyman's daughters to parties, and wears serious intentions in his face and gait. He learns to go out of his way to rebuke swearing, and strides off with indignation at bad manners in his company. He grows sublimated, sedate, fond of the company of his elders, and is a moral *precoce*. Boys who hate no devil in them early entertain him unawares later in life. The young girls around the church, who are taught above all things in marrying a man not to marry a "wild" one, but to get some demure fireside saint of twenty or twenty-two, who can lead a hymn or say "grace" at the table, these behold Apollo and Adonis, the youthful David and the deceased Abel, in "Dory" Tilton. There is competition for him. Precocious in nubility as in gravity, he marries, at twenty, an older woman than himself, as he has since frequently said under oath, with a spiteful spirit. It was mean to marry an old girl and take advantage of her, but meaner to tell it.

This senior wife had all the responsible emotions. She sublimated and spooned over her engagement, and has ever since not been satisfied with doing anything until, like the woman who washed her Lord's feet, she also wiped them with her hairs. Mrs. Tilton has been in a state of convulsive *deshabille* for the unnecessary duration of her days. Theodore Tilton submitted to have his feet wiped. She was the champion fondler, and he the champion fondled for fifteen years. Conceive a statue of a long-legged man, cold and languid, perpetually licked by a cat which is perpetually kittening, and you see this lachrymachristal family. They conjugated the verb "to weep" in their daily moods, and the woman made a fool of the man, who had a strong disposition to be a tyrant of himself. Other women assisted in his business. Before Tilton was the idol of that part of Brooklyn Heights which regards Mr. Beecher as above the earth. He was flattered into a sordid cake of self-contemplation, and still his graces did intoxicate. He grew more worldly without losing his precocious moral indentity. With one long leg in the cradle and the other spanned the wide distance to politics, and the other leg in a newspaper office. As an editor, he dealt with every public man as if he was disciplining him in a deacon's meeting. He calmly handed lawyers working out their client's causes, over to the stake. He bullied his minister in his own pulpit and behind his back, in the press, and like too many reformers, grew enraged with his times from what he knew of himself and what he did not know of other things. Heading rapidly, fiercely, the latent devil, suppressed in the boy, broke out in the man. He awoke from an illusion of greatness to a reality of contempt a broken hearth-stone and a departed wife, the wail of children and the disgust of his times.

The coal miners of the Tuscarawas Valley, O., threaten to strike for eighty cents a ton. They have been receiving seventy-one.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

IN BUYING A

Piano or Organ.

Having contracted for a large spring stock of pianos and organs, which we will be receiving April, we are compelled to reduce at once our present stock of instruments, wishing to close out all our stock within the next *two weeks* if possible, we have decided to offer greater inducements to the public to buy now, than we have ever before. The reductions we have made from the card rates on all our pianos and organs are almost fabulous, as we need anything ever known in the history of the music trade in this city. By buying now you can save quite a handsome sum, enough to pay for several terms of music lessons for your wife or daughter, and have a good and lasting source of good music besides. Our pianos and organs are of the most trustworthy and popular brands, and we guarantee every one sold well, and a point to remember is that our business is the oldest and best established in the city, and that a warantee from us is fully worth all it calls for. Easy monthly payments will be taken, if agreeable to all parties concerned. Call and examine pianos and organs for sale cheap—from $25 00 upwards.

MELLOR & HOENE, 33 Fifth avenue.

Wholecale Tea House.

This is what has been lately started in this city for a long time. Messrs W. T. Chaffey & Co., 264 Liberty street, keep the largest assortment of any house in the State, and guarantee to duplicate the prices of any Eastern house.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—THE LIQUOR MEN OF Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to meet To-day, at 2 o'clock, at Headquarters, Fifth avenue. Business of importance. By order of the Committee.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models of Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Machine Eatters and Models Hall, No. 68 MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase an old and well established manufacturing business in this city. Address or apply to R. C. REYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to CROTT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STABLE AND Carriage House, on Fourth street, near Penn avenue. Immediate possession given. Inquire at 62 Grant street. tf

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, having all Fixtures necessary for comfort, on North avenue, No. 181. Apply on the premises, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Wylie avenue. Inquire at FERD. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 196 Penn avenue. Possession April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or H. RINGLAND, 132 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—WOOD STREET CORner Office and Store—The first floor of No. 56 Wood street, corner of Third avenue, now occupied by Messrs. SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, on opposite corner.

FOR RENT—APRIL 1st, 1875, WAREHOUSE No. 11 Wood street. To a good tenant will be let at a moderate rate. Apply at the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, No. 61 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 181 Liberty street, five doors above Sixth street (late St. Clair), at present occupied by P. Donnelly, Son & Co. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of L. H. SMITH, No.

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY is entitled to our thanks for a number of public documents.

ACCORDING to the Canadian papers the stringency in the Dominion money market has passed its worst point.

"WHENEVER you hear a man prating about the Constitution," said ANDY JOHNSON, before he fell from grace, "spot him! He is a traitor!" Alas, poor ANDY! He does nothing, now, himself, but "prate about the Constitution."

IF IT were not for those big-brained Washington correspondents, Secretary BRISTOW and other officers of the Government would never know what was passing in their own minds concerning their private and public intentions.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* concedes that the Democrats of Ohio "will have great need of stumpers this year." This is quite true, and unless we wholly misread the signs of the times, that party is likely to be put to its stumps everywhere.

THE New York *Herald*, which considers it a most extraordinary circumstance that CARRETH, the New Jersey editor recently shot by LANDIS, should be yet alive with a bullet lodged in his brain, should reflect that—as its own intellectual department shows—it is even possible for a man to live without any brains at all.

IT IS intimated that JAY GOULD and his associates of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, propose to sell the "Pekin" and "Tokio" to the Chinese Government. These ships would undoubtedly make splendid war vessels, and their purchase by the Chinese Government would give that Empire a great advantage over Japan.

EVERY Democrat in the United States Senate was keen to make a speech on the Louisiana question, yet not one of the numerous speeches made by them on that subject has produced the slightest effect. They have all dropped still-born, and for all the good they have done the Democracy they might as well not have been delivered.

"SOME two million dollars in uncanceled railroad bonds have been abstracted from the Missouri State Treasury."—*Post.*

Why not add that it was a Democratic exploit? And why, too, so careful to abstain from all mention of the recently discovered fact that enough money has been stolen by the Democratic Canal Ring of New York to build a fine ship canal from Buffalo to Albany?

IT IS expected that by next week all the furnaces at the various Troy iron works will be in operation. The proprietors will not in the future employ any Union puddlers, even though they should submit to the reduction. Mr. HARRIS, President of the Puddlers' Union, who is visiting Troy, is reported as saying that "important developments may be expected in Pittsburgh in a few days."

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has given orders that none of its employees shall belong to the Mechanics and Workingmen's Benevolent Association. They must either quit the company's service or quit membership in the association. This association is a large and influential body, and the fight against it by the company must result, for the present, in the almost total suspension of work along the road, and in the mines. Which will yield first is a problem for future solution.

SENATOR EATON, of Connecticut, in his speech on the Louisiana question, expressed a strong desire to "lay his bones in the soil near his own river." We have no objection. Let them be laid there, by all means. We feel, in his case, as the good old Connecticut deacon felt when visiting a pestilent neighbor who was on his deathbed. "Are you willing to die?" he asked of the moribund; and receiving an affirmative answer, he added, "I am glad to hear it: for all of the neighbors are willing, also."

THE United States Circuit Court of Illinois, in a foreclosure suit against a railroad company of that State, has just decided that the holders of the first mortgage bonds have a prior lien on the whole of the property secured by their mortgage, over the bonds secured by the second mortgage, which the suit on which the decision was based was brought to foreclose, and that they have a further right to share *pro rata* with the holders of the second bonds after their own security is exhausted. The principle underlying this decision is of importance to railroad bondholders, generally.

WE UNDERSTAND that suits are at once to be commenced against the Union Pacific Railway Company for the amount due the Government for the five per cent. of its net earnings called for by the act of July 1st, 1862, and other acts. It is high time, too, that this were done. According to the recently published report of the company, the net earnings of the road last year amounted to $5,900,000, out of the gross earnings of $10,550,000; a sum equal to seven per cent. on the entire capital and bonds of the company. It is an outrage upon the heavily burdened people of the country to conpel them to submit to further taxation to pay the interest on the Government bonds issued in behalf of this road, when the latter is so abundantly able to pay it itself.

WILLIAMSPORT, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, is in great terror about the ice in that stream. There is a boom in the river, a mile above the city, and in the boom there are logs sufficient in quantity to be valued at five millions of dollars. Above the boom stretches an ice gorge, which extends up the river for many miles, and should this gorge, when it gives way, destroy the boom, the whole of this valuable property will be swept away. The destruction of such a large mass of timber would be fatal to the lumber interest of the West Branch, already laboring under a severe depression. The citizens have done what they can to guard against the threatened danger; but precaution against such an irresistible force as a moving body of ice packed high and close by pressure from above, is about as useless as any human undertaking that can be conceived of.

A THOUSAND million dollars is an enormous sum; yet it appears that this amount, which France paid to Germany as a war indemnity, has been of little real benefit to the latter country. At least, it appears that the Prussian debt has increased since the war to the amount of $142,000,000, that the taxes are now higher than they were before or during the struggle, and that the German Minister of Finance has recently been compelled to request the Parliament to authorize a new loan with which to meet the current expenses of the Government. That the fund has enabled the Empire to strengthen itself greatly in a military sense, there is no doubt; but the people generally seem to have reaped but scant advantage from it. WELLINGTON's observation that there is only one thing more to be dreaded than a great victory, namely, a great defeat, is true in more senses than one.

DEMOCRATIC Virginia is too dishonest to pay her own debt, but she is perfectly willing to let the United States assume it and pay it for her. Ex-Governor WALKER, of that State, proposes that the General Government shall assume the indebtedness of *all* the States. The debt of the Southern States, all but three or four of them under Democratic rule, is about $200,000,000, while that of the Northern States is but little over $100,000,000. The Southern bankrupts, therefore, would have all the advantage of this arrangement. Your average Democrat is very much alarmed at the growth of centralization in the General Government, and is peculiarly nervous about increasing its powers, in any way, lest it may in the end become a despotism; but when it comes to the matter of debt, he is not at all squeamish about clothing the General Government with power to assume the liabilities of those who are too shiftless or too dishonest to meet them.

AS SHOWING how impossible it is to foretel what arrangements may ultimately be made between the family claimants now warring for the Spanish throne, it is a curious fact, and one known to but very few, that about eighteen months ago, when some two million dollars' worth of old Prussian arms were off the coast of Spain, consigned to DON CARLOS, but to be paid for upon delivery, and an offer was made in London for a loan of that amount for a brief period, at a high rate of interest, a bonus of $250,000, and in the event of DON CARLOS' success, a dukedom in Spain to the negotiator, the security offered was a joint lien on all the property outside of Spain, personal or real, of ex-Queen ISABELLA, her son, the Duc de MONTPENSIER, and of DON CARLOS and his brothers. On their collective signatures the money was obtained, and the arms secured, the amount having been since refunded. The chances of ALFONSO and MONTPENSIER then seemed so extremely slender, that the whole family combined in general hostility to the Republic.

THE origin of party nicknames is curious as well as interesting. The nickname by which the Democrats were once so generally known, "Loco-focos," originated in a fight between two Democratic factions in New York city. There was a struggle between them to get possession of Tammany Hall, on the occasion of a public meeting to be held there, and the most radical of the two factions learned, early in the evening, that the other faction, which was in possession, intended to shut off the gas as soon as the anticipated struggle in the meeting commenced. They accordingly provided themselves, in a quiet way, with a full supply of locofocos, or self-lighting, matches, and candles, and as soon as the gas was turned off, each of them struck a light with his match and ignited his candle, thus completely outwitting the enemy. They were instantly nicknamed "locofocos," and the name gradually extended to the party throughout the country.

Some years afterwards there was another factional fight in the same State, this time extending to the whole Commonwealth. The Radical faction was opposed to the "Albany Regency," as the central Democratic managing power was then called, and the fight between them was so active that the shrewdest of the leaders anticipated defeat to the Democracy as a sure consequence. One of these leaders, in a debate in the Legislature upon the subject, compared the anxiety of the Radical Democrats to get rid of the Regency to the Dutch farmer who burned down his barn to get rid of the rats. The Radicals accepted the hit, and designated themselves thereafter as "Barnburners." This nickname hung to them until 1848, when VAN BUREN ran as the Free Soil candidate for President.

The designation "Free Soil" was also a nickname. The Convention which nominated VAN BUREN at Buffalo, in 1848, called its party the "Free Democracy;" but that was too big a mouthful, and as one of its resolutions declared in favor of "Free soil, free speech and free men," the public seized upon "Free Soil" as the name of the new party.

There are now two factions again striving for ascendancy in the Democratic party in New York city, and both have received characteristic nicknames. The first consists of the rowdies, bummers and loafers, who form the foundation stratum of the party, and as they wear their hair close cropped, they are known as the "short-haired" party. The second consists of the more genteel class, who wear dress coats occasionally, and these are known as the "swallow-tailed" party. The character of each is thus distinctly given in these slang names, and the public watches the significant struggle between the two classes with all the more interest from its ability to designate them so easily.

THE ovation given by St. Louis last Tuesday to Captain EADS, the adapter of the jetty system for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, was a notable event in the history of that city. numbers of the most distinguished citizens and representatives of the people from all the Western, Northwestern and Southern States, being present. Captain EADS made a modest speech, stating that while, if the profession of an engineer were not based upon exact science, he should tremble for the result in view of the immensity of the interests dependent on his success, he nevertheless undertook the work with a perfect belief that, if his life and faculties were spared for two years longer, he should be able to give the mighty river a deep, safe, open and permanent outlet to the sea. The means which Captain EADS proposes to employ to accomplish this great result have already been set forth in the COMMERCIAL. The objects sought to be attained are of vast and far reaching importance, being the extension of the sea shore, in a commercial sense, practically to the levee of St. Louis, by opening an unobstructed pathway for the commerce of the great valley to the sea, the establishment of a transportation regulator that will help to make rates to the cities of the Eastern States, and to the ports of South America, the Indies and Europe, and giving the grain growers and food producers of the Northwest an opportunity to transfer their surplus to the consumers at a rate for carriage which will leave them something as compensation for their toil. It is estimated that, if the bar at the South Pass can be removed even to the depth of twenty-five feet, so that seagoing vessels can at all times reach New Orleans, England and Ireland alone will give us a certain market for thirty million dollars that now go to the Black sea, for wheat alone. Then, if we take Brazil, the West India islands, and other countries that need our cheap grain, we have a single item of trade that approaches a hundred millions annually. The successful completion of the work will inaugurate a commercial revolution.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is one of the most conservative Democratic papers published in the former slave States. Concerning the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution this is what it says:

"The South *had* a recognized constitutional right of property in man. This right might have been annulled with respect to the fighting rebels, but its abrogation as to infants and women, as to minors and noncombatants, was such an act of confiscation as the world has not known within two centuries."

We have repeatedly insisted that, should the Democratic party succeed in obtaining full control of the National Government, it would undertake to reverse the decisions of the war, and, as far as possible, restore the old rule of the slaveocrats, as it existed prior to the rebellion. The extract above quoted shows that this pernicious egg is beginning to hatch in the brain of even the coolest and most cautious of the Southern leaders. The meaning of it is that the right of property in slaves is not extinguished by the Thirteenth amendment, and the fact that this opinion is avowed in advance by so careful an organ as the *Courier-Journal*, proves that, in the event of the accession of that party to national power, one of its first measures would be to provide for the payment of the emancipated slaves. What would follow after, as a natural and logical sequence, may be inferred. The whole policy of the Democratic South is to reward rebel soldiers, and the whole policy of the Democratic North is to acquiesce in it with spaniel-like docility and readiness. In what direction all this leads is easily guessed.

IN THE death of JOHN HICKMAN, of Chester county, the country has lost one of the most eminent men who marked and signalized the change which wrested the Government from Democratic hands in 1860. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1854 and in 1856. In 1858 he was re-elected, as an independent candidate; and he was one of the nine Northern Democrats who, at the organization of Congress in 1859, broke the dead-lock which resulted in making PENNINGTON Speaker. He refused to follow his party in the matter of the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas, and from that time forward he acted with the Republican party. In the struggle which followed the secession of the Southern States, he stood firmly by the Union and the Government. He was re-elected to Congress in 1860, as a Republican, but declined another election in 1862. He afterwards served one or two terms in the State Legislature; but his withdrawal from active participation in public life in 1862 has served to render his name less familiar to the people of the present day than it deserves to be. He was one of the foremost men in the great uprising which hurled the Democracy from power in 1860, and for his share in the great work accomplished by that uprising he should be held in grateful and perpetual remembrance.

Apropos of the prevalent spelling mania, an incident about General Scott is revived. He had drawn up the rough draft of an order, in which the word "wagon" occurred. The General inserted one "g" too many, and his clerk, on discovering it, timidly asked on what authority he spelled "wagon" with two "g's." "On the authority of Lieutenant General Scott, commanding the armies of the United States, sir," thundered the pompous old General. The clerk thought the authority sufficient.

Copperhead Eaton imagines himself to be a foreign minister representing the Republic of the Wooden Nutmeg at Washington.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Duluth is at length to have a flouring mill.

The lay of the Democracy. The thieving lay.

The great scandal trial threatens to give rise to half a dozen libel suits.

Arizona hens are accustomed to laying eggs worth four dollars a dozen.

A good place to flock to. Nebraska has 48,000,000 acres of good sheep lands yet uncultivated.

There is much to be thankful for, after all. Spring is nearing and the legislatures are adjourning.

All the European steamers arriving at New York report having encountered unusually heavy weather.

The latest innovation is a straw hat with fur ear-muffs for summer wear. It promises to be immensely popular.

This summer the ladies' dresses will be low-necked. Lovely woman is going to foam over the top of her clothes again.

Preparing for another conflict. Submarine defense of the coast is to be systematically organized in every port of France.

The New York *Herald* is at its third-term antics again. Bennett can beat all the school boys on earth fighting a snow man.

The recent flood in the Tennessee river washed away a graveyard, exposing more than a thousand skeletons of human beings.

Lotta kicked $1,913 into the Centennial treasury at Philadelphia last week. She did it on the stage of the Chestnut street theater.

Forty-seven "reform" members of the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature have been guilty of carrying off $846 worth of State statutes.

An official return gives 2,581,040 pounds as the amount of horsefleash consumed in Paris last year. These hippogaphists ought to make good cavalrymen.

The municipal government of New York has twenty distinct departments vested with the power and possessed with the ability to run the city in debt.

The geologist to be chosen by the Government to make the proposed survey of the Black Hills will be selected from the faculty of the Columbia University.

Canada feels bad because Uncle Sam has cut her out in the affections of the innocent Hawaiians, and talks of getting up a reciprocity treaty of her own with them.

We doubt that Western story of a man who was lately driven into a hillside by the explosion of a boiler. It is running the thing into the ground altogether too far.

The scarcity of coal caused by the long suspension has driven the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the great anthracite coal carriers, to the use of bituminous.

There are in the United States 550 stove foundries, consuming annually 500,000 tons of iron. The number of stoves produced in 1874 is estimated at 2,695,168, valued at $46,063,000.

Michigan's new liquor law forbids sales to minors and habitual drunkards, and also contains a provision for the punishment of drunkards who buy, as well as persons who sell, in violation of the act.

The cost. The money spent in Boston to celebrate St. Patrick's day this year would have transported 1,000 families west of the Mississippi and presented to each head of a family 160 acres of land.

Democratic Congressman-elect Jones, of New Hampshire, announces his intention of going to Washington an honest man and coming back honest. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

The Senatorial excursionists to Mexico will leave on Monday. They deny in most emphatic terms the story that their trip has any political significance, or that it looks even remotely to negotiations for acquiring territory.

Not much of a gossiper. A lady who has lived half a century in one house, in Harrodsburgh, Ky., not more than two hundred yards from the main street, which bisects the entire town, crossed that street the other day for the first time in thirty-seven years.

PERSONAL.

Another bill was yesterday introduced in the New York Legislature, which was drawn avowedly with a view to enable Mrs. Tilton to testify in the scandal suit.

Eli Perkins was married in New York last Tuesday. The bride is described as being a handsome and accomplished young lady, well-known in the "up-town" circles of that city.

The project for a monument to Edgar A. Poe in Baltimore is to be realized at last. The requisite sum, $1,500, has been raised, and the monument is to be completed this spring, and placed in Westminister cemetery.

Abraham Lincoln's first case in court was an important one, and he had much doubt of his ability to try it successfully, but he did. The great bar of Illinois was present, but the judge and jury, by muttering, as he was arranging his papers on the table, the line from Pope:

"Thou first great cause—least understood."

He won the case.

Dr. Kenealy, although disbenehed and disbarred for his part in the Tichborn case, appears to be getting upon a good financial footing. His paper, the *Englishman*, has reached a circulation of 95,000, the circulation before his election to Parliament having been only 20,000. He is also selling thousands of copies of a report of the famous trial, in four penny parts, and is estimated in one week recently to have cleared $2,400 from his two ventures.

Away out in New Mexico they seem to be waking up to the existence of one day in the week which should be observed as the Sabbath. In a recent number of the Santa Fe *New Mexican* we find a call for a public meeting which reads: "Ladies and gentlemen, merchants and mechanics, orthodox and heterodox, Jew and Christian, Mexican and American, civil and military, everybody interested in the closing of the stores one day in seven, are invited to the adjourned meeting to-night at eight o'clock at the Presbyterian church."

The "court circles" of Washington are all agog over a sharp rebuke administered to a bevy of its members, embracing four ladies, one of them the wife of a Cabinet officer, and four sprigs, representing the legations and marines, at Theodore Thomas' concert in that city the other night. The eight were jabbering poor French, much to the disgust of all about, and of Mr. Thomas in particular. Several times this leader turned toward them with a look of the utmost annoyance, but still the gabble went on. Finally, in the midst of one of the finest parts of the music, he could bear the nuisance no longer, and rapping sharply he brought the orchestra to a sudden stop. Then, turning directly to the crowd of distinguished ladies from whom the noise did not play if you talk. If you choose to stop, the music will go on." It is needless to say that the ill-mannered crowd felt the merited rebuke, and it kept still enough for the rest of the evening.

No Miners Needed in Nevada.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* advises persons seeking employment to keep away from that locality. It says: "The superintendents of leading mines have hundreds of applications every day from men in search of employment. All of these men insist most strenuously upon being set at work immediately upon something, they do not much care what. They are willing to do anything, under-ground or upon the surface. All of the superintendents are, even now, employing more men than they can work to advantage, and these new applicants for situations, coming as they do in swarms, attract to the officers of the mines no small death. They not only themselves go to the superintendents, but in some instances they send their wives to plead for them. Men are flocking here from the Atlantic States, who arrive without a dollar, and who expect to be set to work at from three to five dollars per day the moment they land. They have no idea of mining or of the kinds of work to be done in a mining country such as this. They appear to think that silver ores are dredged up from the surface of the earth, as gold was gathered in California in the early days. Put these men into the lower levels, and nine out of every ten would be on the sick list in less than a week. Men of means may do something here, but poor men will find it a hard place in which to get employment. In the Atlantic States they appear not to understand that the rich silver mines of the Comstock are few in number, and are confined to a belt of country but five or six miles in length and less than a mile in width. The greater part of the grounds lying within those bounds, even, is more the home of great expectations than of mines. The Comstock does not cover the whole State, nor does the bonanza extend through the whole Comstock. We now have miners enough and more than enough to work all of our mines, both paying and prospective. Let this be understood abroad, and let money, less men give the Comstock a wide berth. Better cross the Sierras and seek employment on the sheep ranches of Southern California, than to stop here to starve while walking over the millions that lie buried deep in the rocky bosom of the big bonanza."

Sunset Cox has progressed so far in his training for the Speakership of the next House, that he never says, "it is bad time," but gravely observes that "the hour of adjournment has arrived," and grieves that he is not then allowed to lay himself on the table.

STATE NEWS.

Lock Haven is progressing in civilization. It had a prize fight, the other day.

A young man named Alexander Gilmore, of Tidioute, was killed by a falling tree, on Monday.

A mare died near Middlesex, Mercer county, recently, at the advanced age of forty-two years.

A Westmoreland county man named Reese unloosed his buckles by taking an ounce and a half of laudanum.

The Presbyterian congregation of Pigeon Creek, Washington county, will celebrate their centennial anniversary in August next.

Robert Maxwell, farmer, of Hanover township, Greene county, died suddenly a few days ago, of heart disease, aged sixty years.

Peter Collins, Sr., died in Ebensburg on Monday, aged about eighty-four years. He was one of the oldest citizens of Cambria county.

John Pfafnelknefingar lives in the upper end of Montgomery county. There is a name for you, to demoralize spelling matches!

A Centre county farmer of long experience predicts an abundant fruit crop, this year. Now let's hear from the chronic croakers.

A young man in Mead township, Crawford county, has taken 110 skunks this winter. He certainly has strong claims to local notoriety.

John Sproul, aged sixty-three years, died suddenly in Summerhill township, Crawford county, recently, of rheumatism of the heart.

'Squire Jones, of Little Cooley, Crawford county, was struck by the limb of a falling tree on Monday, 22d inst., and instantly killed.

By means of a forged check, a man named Stover got ahead of Mr. Flack, of Parker, to the extent of $2,000 barrels of oil, Stover's outlay being $3 10.

The venerable William De Haas, son of Major De Haas, of Revolutionary fame, died at his homein Boggs township, Centre county, on the 16th inst., aged eighty years.

A defeated candidate for chief engineer of the Allentown fire department went to a saloon and "adown his cheeks the scalding tears did flow, like melting drops of crystal snow."

Mrs. Mary Fleck died at Sinking Valley, Blair county, on the 19th inst., aged about ninety-two years. She leaves as survivors eight children, seventy-one grandchildren and sixty-nine great-grandchildren.

In the Susquehanna district of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the upper portion of Dauphin county is concluded, 1,000 conversions are reported for the past year.

Dr. Edward Culbertson, of Chambersburg, has an Alderney cow which supplies thirty-six and one half pounds of milk per day, the cream from which turns out seventeen and one fourth pounds of butter per week.

The Dougherty-Major shooting case which occurred in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, has been transferred for trial to the Lebanon county court on the ground that Dougherty would not be accorded a fair trial in his own county.

Hon. James G. Blaine and Secretary of the Treasury Bristow (the first educated at Washington and the latter at Cannonsburg) will deliver addresses at the dedication of the new Washington and Jefferson College building next Commencement.

The Reading *Times* says: Mr. Elias Kerlin carries the mail on foot, daily, between Monocacy station, this county, and Mount Airy, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and although Mr. Kerlin is in his eighty-first year and has not missed a single trip in five years.

Colonel David B. Grim has served as postmaster at Grimsville, Bucks county, for forty-five years, having been originally appointed by President Jackson. His record as a hotel keeper is still more ancient, as he has been engaged in that business for fifty-one years.

Careless handling of fire-arms is sometimes punished. Young Kline, of Clearfield county, who accidentally shot and killed a comrade while hunting, has just been sentenced by court to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

Abraham Cohn, aged eighty-one years, who died in Lancaster on Thursday, had been a soldier under Napoleon I. Afterward he joined the combined army of Germany, and took part in the battle of Leipsic, and in the German army into Paris in 1814. He was a distinguished rabbi in the Jewish Church.

The Somerset *Herald* says: The farmers are commencing to look rather glum over the sugar prospects. They say that the trees ought to last a month. Men are flocking here from the Atlantic States, who arrive without a dollar, and who expect to be set to work at from three to five dollars per day the moment they land. They have no idea of mining or of the kinds of work to be done in a mining country such as this. They appear to think that silver ores are dredged up from the surface of the earth, as gold was gathered in California in the early days. Put these men into the lower levels, and nine out of every ten would be on the sick list in less than a week. Men of means may do something here, but poor men will find it a hard place in which to get employment. In the Atlantic States they appear not to understand that the rich silver mines of the Comstock are few in number, and are confined to a belt of country but five or six miles in length and less than a mile in width. The greater part of the grounds lying within those bounds, even, is more the home of great expectations than of mines. The Comstock does not cover the whole State, nor does the bonanza extend through the whole Comstock. We now have miners enough and more than enough to work all of our mines, both paying and prospective. Let this be understood abroad, and let money, less men give the Comstock a wide berth. Better cross the Sierras and seek employment on the sheep ranches of Southern California, than to stop here to starve while walking over the millions that lie buried deep in the rocky bosom of the big bonanza."

The next annual fair of the Tuscarawas County Agricultural Society will be held on their grounds near Canal Dover on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 1875.

A solemn minded citizen of Bellevue, who has always boasted that he insured his property with the Great Ruler of the Universe, was burned out of house and home and left without a cent. He is around now hunting for an insurance company that is nearer home.

Four ladies of the Women's League of Upper Sandusky have assumed the guardianship of five hundred able-bodied men in that place, and have warned saloon keepers not to sell or give them anything to drink. This will be rough on the thirsty five hundred, who now wander about the muddy streets of the village, sad and dispirited. The ladies will be sued for libel.

CHARITY, the practical and beneficent charity that helps those that help themselves, has not developed anywhere a better way to prevent deception by imposters than in Providence, R. I. The Woman's City Missionary Society of that city publishes in the papers the names and description of persons who are begging through the place and yet do not deserve help. The *Journal* of Saturday gives a number of names, tells of addresses that when given should at once stamp the beggars as frauds, and closes with a case worth repeating. It is of a young girl with a deformed hand. She works well at public pity and so will never do anything else. Her earnings by beggary keep her mother in liquor and with the balance she buys pictures and such other necessary out fits for a mendicant. The publication of these deceivers is a most excellent plan, and is worth being adopted by the missions in other cities.

The Pope in America.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

When Catholic parents understand that they cannot have absolution in the confessional, while they let their children go to godless, or to Protestant schools, they will soon find a remedy.—*Freeman's Journal.*

I would as soon administer the sacraments to a dog as to Catholics who send their children to the public schools.—*Father Walter.*

When the leading Roman Catholic journal, and one of their leading pulpits, in the metropolis of this United States, give voice to the prevailing opinion of their sect in such words as the above, it is time for us to inquire whether there is not a large body of people, claiming to be citizens of this nation, who are "Catholics first and Americans afterwards?" And when a cardinal is appointed by Rome for this country, and the appointment is followed by a prompt demand for a third of the whole school fund of New York for the purpose of supporting Catholic schools, we shall do well, if we have any regard for the safety of our institutions, to demand, in such manner as may not be mistaken or passed over, that this thing shall stop right now and here—the Roman Catholics shall be made to understand, once and for all, that this county has nothing whatever to do with them *as* Roman Catholics—that no government in these United States, National, State or municipal, shall ever give its public treasury to the support of any sect, Catholic or Protestant; that Church and State must ever remain totally separate so long as our Constitution is maintained. The lesson must be taught to the Catholics of this country while yet it may be done without brute force—and, even now, they will be very hard to teach.

They are working day and night—it is idle to overlook it—to secure the stronghold here which the march of modern ideas is crowding them from in Europe. Their plan and place of attack now are the public schools and the great cities. Let them secure the teaching of the youth in the great centers of thought and influence now, and the future will take care of itself. Cincinnati has felt their first move, and, practically, it was a winning one. New York is now their center of operations. It will be well to look a little more closely into their plan.

The parochial schools of New York are what might be called Roman Catholic common schools, under exclusively Catholic management, and teaching exclusively the Catholic religion. Upon their buildings have been expended, up to this time, nearly three millions of dollars. The New York *Tribune*, which, since its change of heart, has done all in its power for the Romanist party, and would not be likely to exaggerate anything to their disfavor, says, in a late issue: "The Roman Catholic parochial school receives fifteen dollars for one dollar given to all the other church schools; and as fast as the public moneys are being appropriated to build up such schools, the children *are withdrawn from the public schools* leaving them unoccupied." After gathering, therefore, all their children in their schools, by means of such anathemas as are printed at the head of this article, and after using all other means at their command, as explained yesterday, for the debasement of the public schools, in which only Protestant children are left, they *now* demand that their parochial schools shall be supported by the public fund, and to this end they ask a conference between the Catholic Trustees and the Board of Education. Energetic efforts have been made by the New York press to discover what they will propose at this conference, and with the following result:

Most of the priests and prelates interviewed, had no explanations to make. They demanded the public money for the support of their schools; they would yield to the public no right of control, and no participance in their management. That is undoubtedly their intention—to get the money while remaining above the law. That they may be judged of at their very best, however, we summarize the project of the most liberal of them—Father Preston, of St. Ann's church. He proposes to lease the parochial school houses to the Board of Education for $1, the Board to pay all the running expenses. The teachers are to be appointed by the priests, and to teach the Catholic religion. That is all—only with a little proviso that the lease may be forfeited at two months' notice. Comment is unnecessary—the Board of Education is to have all the trouble and expense of caring for the buildings and running the schools, while the Catholic priests are to have complete control of their management, and be able to terminate the lease whenever they see fit.

And if the Board of Education do not yield to this modest demand, what then? "If the compromise were not effected at the coming conference, he (Father Preston) thought it not at all unlikely that the Roman Catholics would organize so as to decide the question in their favor at the polls. He felt certain that they were sufficiently numerous to make either political party feel the necessity of giving them their rights in the matter."

We are glad the worthy and reverend Father has let out this last threat. It saves us the trouble of the same remark. We quite agree with him that this question is likely to be "decided at the polls," but it will be decided in favor of the principles upon which these United States were founded, and which are yet unshaken in the hearts of its people—the principle that this country shall never lend its authority or its money to the elevation of any religious sect. We are free as the wind in favor of religion, and shall support, honorable with public policy, may support themselves; *none* will be supported by the public treasury. Let it be remembered that the Papal hierarchy has appealed to the polls for the decision of the question.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1875.

The day has been a busy one in banking circles, as the transactions that ordinarily naturally be deferred until to-morrow were crowded into to-day. The banks will religiously observe the holiday—Good Friday—at least in so far as closing their doors and suspending all business operations is concerned.

The favorable weather of the last few days has had an enlivening effect upon trade, and the Liberty and Wood street dealers report a better business than at any time this season. There is therefore good reason for believing that when the weather becomes more settled trade will be much better than it was a year ago.

The farming community are in better condition to make liberal purchases than they have been for some time past, as crops have been abundant and prices good.

In manufacturing districts, thing do not look as bright, for mechanical classes have not, as a rule, been fully employed during the past year. In our immediate neighborhood we must be content to see trade restricted to the bare necessities as long as the stoppage in the iron trade continues.

From the West the reports are encouraging for an active spring trade. In their annual circular Messrs. Young & Co., of Chicago, announce that an unusual proportion of the crop is in the hands of the farmers. Figures are given to show that nearly fifty-two million bushels spring wheat remain yet to be marketed. Nearly forty-six million bushels of this are in that section of country embraced by Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. To-day the market made a rapid advance, and should the price continue to advance this immense accumulation of grain will soon find its way to market and must have an inspiring effect upon trade.

The *Bulletin* has the following remarks on the progress of the spring trade:

"The few fair days of the past week have had a very beneficial effect upon trade in general, as they have given promise that the long winter has at last broken up, and that the warm weather will soon be here. The effect is to stimulate the movement of freight all over the country, and the forwarders predict a very healthy trade as soon as the season is fairly open. Most of the Eastern States are now sending large quantities of manufactured goods to the Western markets, while the eastbound freights for all the trunk railroads, Pittsburgh included, are showing very perceptible increase during the past two weeks, and is already nearly double what it was last fall. In return, the railroads and steamboats have no good cargoes to the Eastern states, which are composed mostly of foreign goods and whisky. From this city to the West the movement is very active, and it is said that many buyers are now in the city making purchases, and that the quantity of freight going forward will shortly increase. The southern market has not as yet felt the effect of the spring revival in business, probably owing to political troubles, but few goods are, therefore, going South; but large quantities of cotton are coming North, and this diminishes most of the steamships' return cargoes. Some small lots of vegetables have been sent forward, but the season is yet too early for this trade. The general indications are that trade is reviving, and its volume is expected to increase rapidly as soon as the weather becomes settled. The navigation of the sound is now practically unobstructed, and a few more mild days will open the Hudson river its entire length. Then it is thought business will become really active. The navigation companies both upon the Hudson river and Long Island sound are preparing for active work. Their vessels are being overhauled and put in first-class condition, so that when the demand comes they will be prepared to meet it."

—Periodically we hear of a bill being introduced into the New York Legislature for the purpose of compelling the savings banks of that State to hand over to the Treasurer all deposits unclaimed for ten or twenty years. A few days since the Superintendent of the banking department submitted to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, a special report on this subject, from which it appears that the savings banks of the State hold \$3,605,019 of deposits, which have not been claimed for twenty years and upward, and \$538,188 which have remained in their hands for more than ten and less than twenty years. Of these sums by far the larger part is, of course, held by banks in New York city, nearly \$650,000 of the grand total being in the hands of three banks, viz.: the Bank for Savings in the city of New York (Bleecker street), the Seaman's and the Bowery.

The accountant of the Bleecker street bank furnished the following table of accounts, paid within the past five years, selected at random from the cases of that kind:

No. of account.		Amount paid.	
1,043	1842	$888 41	1872
1,106	1820	515	1870
1,724	1831	487 64	1871
5,766	1822	1,198 51	1871
12,076	1825	295 40	1871
12,526	1846	51 41	1872
15,089	1835	40 52	1870
17,816	1831	91 06	1872
18,771	1844	213 66	1870
22,602	1837	253 26	1870
23,200	1857	709 73	1875
27,650	1857	31 60	1870
31,088	1858	166 52	1870
32,941	1860	1,672 91	1870
36,118	1857	258 87	1871
45,015	1845	120 64	1870
47,038	1829	51 52	1870
60,925	1847	47 77	1870
61,287	1853	23 61	1871
61,267	1847	49 77	1870
78,584	1854	24 62	1870
83,051	1843	21 60	1870
84,495	1851	19 25	1871
86,782	1855	209 42	1871
89,087	1854	39 78	1871
90,581	1851	45 63	1871
100,466	1846	269 67	1871
100,403	1846	269 67	1871
100,404	1846	269 67	1871

The banks interested express themselves as not alarmed at the prospect of any legislation on the subject, believing the bills introduced to be "stickers" only, and that if passed, the courts would hold them unconstitutional.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, March 24, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been very excited to-day, with large transactions in all the leading speculative shares. The appearance of the Pacific and Pacific Mail remains unchanged, and there is every indication that the controlling parties in them fully intend to maintain these stocks considerably higher. It is thought on the street that Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Gould are in full accord, and it is stated that a close connection is about being made between the New York Central, Lake Shore, Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Central Pacific roads covering the transit from New York to San Francisco. Pacific Mail has received considerable attention to-day from outside parties and closes steady. Canton took a sudden bump from 64¾ to 67½, owing to the negotiations just completed between the Northern Central Railroad Company and the Canton company, whereby very largely increased terminal facilities are procured on the Canton estate.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 25, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115⅝	115⅝	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	
5-20's, 1862	117	117	117	117	117	
5-20's, 1864	117	117	117	117	117	
5-20's, 1865	120	120	120	120	120	
5-20's, 1865, new	120	120	120	120	120	
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119½	119½	119½	119½	
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	
10-40's, coupons	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	
Currency 6's	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	
Pacific Mail	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	
Hudson						
Lacific Mail	41¾	42¼	42⅝	44	44⅝	45
Panama	115	115		114½		
Adams Express		104½		104½		
Wells-Fargo Exp's						
American Express		64		64		
United States Exp's		63½		63½		
New York Central	101					101
Michigan Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	99	99⅝	99½
Michigan Southern	73¾	74¼	74¼	74¾	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	96	96		96		
Clevel. and Pitts	92¾			92¾		
Chicago & Northw'n	45¾	45¾	45⅝		45¾	45¾
Do preferred	58					58
Rock Island	106	106½		106½		106¾
St. Paul, common	36	35⅝	36	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Do preferred		71		71		
Wabash, common	13¾	13¾	13⅝			13¾
Fort Wayne	93	93	93			93
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27¾	27¾			28
Union Pacific	58⅝	59	59	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
Harlem	129			130		130
Hannibal & St. Joe	23¾	24	24¼			24¾
Do preferred	64					64
C., C. & I. C						
Tennessee, old	64			64		64
Tennessee, new	65			64		
South Carolina, Ap.	30			30		
South Carolina, July	30			30		
Missouri 6's	97¼			97¼		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	107¾	
Reading	57⅝	57¾
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	131	
Mill Creek	109	109½
Lehigh Valley, sales	63¾	
Allegheny Valley	92¾	93
Central Transportation Co	44½	44¾
Empire Transportation Co	54¾	55
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b	77¾	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.

Trade to-day was moderately active in grain, flour, produce and provision circles. Groceries were quiet, but showed some improvement over last week. Prices were generally steady and steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, for the past week, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	5,650
Corn bush	1,722
Barley, bush	3,000
Butter, pkgs	120
Potatoes bus	1,910
Hay, tons	70
Bacon, tes	90
Hams, tes	582

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Cereals, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues rather quiet without material alteration in quotations. We quote choice Kentucky and Indiana wheat at \$1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white at \$1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at \$1 20@1 23; amber at \$1 07@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at \$1 16@1 17. Corn was steady but not very active, sales of shelled at 72@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for low-mixed; ear was in slow request at 70@76c per bushel for yellow; 72@73c for mixed. Oats are steady, and fairly active at 46@48c for Kentucky per bushel for prime white; mixed do 45@46c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at \$1 28@1 35 per bushel for No. 2; \$1 40@1 45 for No. 1. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at \$1 10@1 12 per bushel. Bubbling corn meal was in fair demand at 2½@3c per bushel above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is firm and a moderately active business is being done, principally in standard brands. The following are the wholesale prices: Superfine white winters: No. 1 white wheat flour, \$7 20@7 50 per bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do \$6 50; red winter wheat flour \$6 25@6 50; Minnesota \$5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour \$6 25@6 50; rye flour \$5 75@6 00; Graham flour \$5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, \$2 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal \$3 50; oatmeal \$7 75@8 00.

HAY—The market is active and steady. We quote choice timothy, in truck, at \$22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do \$18 00@19 00; inferior \$15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at \$24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at \$20 00@27 00 for No. 1; \$23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at \$16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at \$1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts at \$1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings at \$1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chicken feed at \$1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oilmeal at \$1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The decrease in receipts makes the market a little firmer, but as there is still a liberal supply, the market continues easy. We quote choice at \$2 25@3 00 per bbl; prime at \$2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at \$1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are steady. We quote at 9@10c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 6@8c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at \$2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium at \$1 90@2 00; fair to good \$1 80@1 90.

BUTTER—The late cold snap decreased receipts somewhat, and there has not been quite as much of a glutted market as there was during the past few days. We quote extra choice yellow Jersey, in tubs, at 30@32c ₱ lb; choice dealings were at 26@28c for prime; 15@19c for common to medium.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a job. bing way are made at 34@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 15½@17c for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is stronger and higher under the influence of the late cold weather. We quote choice fresh at 22@23c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—The market rules at \$4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 35@36c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 25@30c in quantity.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely and is sold at 14c per ₱ for choice cakes; inferior grades from 12@13c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at \$1 00 per gallon; in kegs \$1 40; in barrels \$1 25.

POTATOES—The market is about steady and while the supply is large, quotations are tolerably well maintained. Transactions from store are at 75@80c per bushel; 70@75c in jobbing lots; for prime peachblows; Peerless 90c@\$1 00; Early Rose, 75@80c; Snow Flake, 75@80c; Burbanks were moderately active at 95c per bushel for peachblows; 85@90c for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 16@17c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries at 12½@13c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 9@9½c ₱ lb for choice halves; prime to choice large supply at 2@3c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat is quoted at 3½c. Medium pickles are quoted at \$9 00 ₱ bbl; \$5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is moderately active; quotations at \$6 50@6 75 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at \$2 90@3 00 in round lots. Flaxseed is a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering. Sales are reported at \$1 60@1 65 in a light demand. At \\$1 10@1 12 per bushel. Bubbling corn meal is quoted at 2½@3c per bushel above quotations.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there is few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

There is an average amount of trade doing in the grocery line, the most material change from our last reports. Prices-current of the Pittsburgh wholesale and jobbing houses are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	22c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	21½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20½c	Good extra C	10¾c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9@9½c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	30½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50@\$1 00	Strictly ch'c N.O	72c
Gunpowder	50@ 1 25	Prime	68c
Imperial	50@ 1 00	Good	60c
Japan	55@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25@ 85	Lower grades	45@50c
Rice.		*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carol'a, ₱ lb	6½c	Common	5½c
Patna	7½@8 c	Fancy gloss	6½c
Rangoon	6½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Raisins.*	
Cloves	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Cassia	23 @25 c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	75@1 00	Currants, ₱ lb	9 c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	10@12½c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 50
Stearine	15c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Soda.		Do. N. Y. City ₱ lb	5½c
Bi-carb, in 10 ₱ pkgs	6c	German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in 5 papers	8c		

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 25.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley firm but quiet; Canada held at \$1 40.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 25, 1875.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Magcal	@ 1 00
Acetic	@ 12	Manna S F	@ 90
Citric	@ 1 45	Morph sul oz	@ 3 75
Tartaric	@ 60	Mur Sod	@ 5 00
Sulphuric	@ 2½	Nut Vo L, ₱	@ 1 44
Carbolic	@ 40	Oil	
Alcohol, gal	@ 2 40	Anise	@ 1 60
Alcoh.		Bergamot	@ 5 50
Cape	@ 60	Castor	@ 2½
Sperm	@ 65	Cinnam	@ 2 25
Wood	@ 35	Cloves	@ 1 00
Aqua	@ 12	*Oil.*	
Ammonia	@ 60	Codliv, gal	@ 2 25
Ashes.		Lemon	@ 5 00
Pearl	@ 6	Linseed, gal	@ 90
Pot	@ 5	Neats F, gal	@ 1 25
Bark.		Olive, gal	@ 2 00
Cassia	@ 35	Spts turpt	@ 45
Cinch red	@ 1 20	Origan	@ 1 20
Yellow	@ 60	Pepper	@ 6 50
Com	@ 40	Rosemary	@ 1 00
Alcoh.		Sassafras	@ 90
American	@ 6	Sperm	@ 2 50
East Ind	@ 12	Tanners	@ 85
German	@ 6	Wintergr	@ 2 50
Blue mass	@ 60	Wintg'n	@ 5 75
Blue vitr	@ 12	Opium	@ 9 00
Borax refd	@ 18	Pd Paris	@ 4 25
Brim stone	@ 6	*Roots.*	
Flor sul	@ 6	Bichron	@ 20
Calomel	@ 1 90	Pepper L	@ 25
English	@ 2 88	Rosinary	@ 1 00
Camphor	@ 55	Sanguina	@ 50
Canthar's	@ 1 80	Spectn	@ 2 50
Capsicum	@ 60	Squills	@ 50
Roman	@	*Seed.*	
Chlorof'm	@ 1 15	Coriander	@ 8
Cochineal	@ 50	Ginger Ed	@ 12
Cobalt	@ 75	Gr Jamaica	@ 16
Cochineal	@ 70	Ipec pow	@ 3
Copperas	@ 2	Jalap pow	@ 85
Cream Tar	@ 35	Mace	@ 1 00
Cubebs	@ 15	Rhu E. Ir	@ 1 00
Dover's	@ 6 00	Rhu pow	@ 1 50
Emery Emb	@ 12	Senega	@ 1 00
Epsom Salts	@ 3	Sacch Lact	@ 30
Sulph	@ 6	Sarsaparilla	@ 25
Ergot	@ 1 25	Sal Ammon	@ 15
Gallic	@ 65	Epsom	@ 5
Gelatine	@ 90	Glauber	@ 3
Glycerine	@ 35	Nitre	@ 9½
Hops	@ 45	Prussiate	@ 30
Iodine	@ 5 25	*Seed.*	
Iodide Potash	@ 5 50	Canary	@ 10½
Lead, acet	@ 18	Hemp	@ 7½
Lupulin	@ 1 75	Cardamon	@ 2 25
Madder	@ 14	Mustard	@ 20
Magnesia	@ 17	Senna Alx	@ 17
Morphia	@ 2 90	Senna Tin	@ 25
Soda.		Worm	@ 30
Bi Carb	@ 5½	Soda Ash	@ 4½
Soap Cast	@ 12½	Soda Mint	@ 15
Soap Mott	@ 18	Sugar Lead	@ 25
Sugar Milk	@ 45	Tart Acid	@ 55
Tarp Soap	@ 44	Zinc Sulph	@ 8
Varnish.			
Copal, gal	@ 2 00		
Japan	@ 1 30		
Damar, gal	@ 90		
Ven Red, ₱	@ 2½		

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 26, 1875.

There is not much that is new to report in the market for manufactured iron, as orders continue very limited and the situation of the trade dispute remains unchanged. It is the general polic

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 24, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.238	28	77	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.348	39	55	Calm	.....	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.320	35	70	S. E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.331 Highest thermom. ..42
Mean thermometer. 34.2 Lowest thermom....25
Rainfall..... 0.0

Kentucky Flour.

Two steamers arrived at this wharf today loaded with the celebrated Penn Mills flour consigned to F. W. Jenkins & Bro., of this city.

A Card.

A donation of $20 to the funds of the United States Military Post Library Association, from Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., having, by an oversight, been omitted from the pages of the recent annual report for 1874, the contribution is now gratefully acknowledged here.

Webster Avenue Improvement.

The commission for the improvement of Webster avenue met yesterday afternoon in the City Controller's office for the purpose of opening bids for paving and curbing. A number of bids were opened, and it was decided to pave with cobblestone. The contract was let to Hastings & O'Neill at $1 52 per square yard for paving, and 70 cents per foot for curbing. The work will be commenced at once, and pushed forward rapidly to completion.

Damages for Malicious Prosecution.

Lizzie Hollins and Kate Warren entered suits in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday against Thomas Vick and Mary Vick, his wife, to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that Mrs. Vick made an information before Alderman Anderson against them for malicious mischief and that at the hearing they were discharged. They claim that the prosecution was purely malicious and brought in a view of injuring the character of plaintiffs. Each plaintiff claims $5,000 damages. A *capias* was issued in each case.

Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

The ticket nominated by the Committee of Stockholders to serve as directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was duly elected, as follows:

Thomas A. Scott,	Samuel M. Felton,
Josiah Bacon,	Alexander Biddle,
Wistar Morris,	N. Parker Shortridge,
John M. Kennedy,	Henry M. Phillips,
Alex. J. Derbyshire,	J. Scott, of Pittsburgh.

The Board met at the Philadelphia office, on Wednesday, for organization, when the old officers, including Colonel Thomas A. Scott as President, Messrs. Geo. B. Roberts, A. J. Cassatt and Edmund Smith as Vice Presidents, Joseph Lesley, Secretary, Bayard Butler, Treasurer, and Frank Thomson, General Manager, were re-elected.

Carl Schurz at Library Hall.

The promises are that one of the largest audiences of the season will greet the Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, this evening at Library Hall. The distinguished statesman and orator lectures on "Educational Problems," and must command a cultured and fashionable audience. The subject of education is just now largely engaging the attention of the people, and everything that can enlighten them on the subject is read and listened to with avidity. Upon any subject, however, this able man must be interesting. Those who have heretofore heard him will want again to listen to him, while those who never heard him should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

Alliance Conference Notes.

Charles N. Allen, Esq., long the editor and publisher of the Steubenville *Gazette*, who was present at the recent session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, at Alliance, Ohio, as Lay Steward from the Steubenville district, reported the proceedings of the Conference for the *Daily Review* of that place, in a capital and satisfactory manner. He was also one of the most efficient lay stewards in attendance, and made hosts of friends by his genial qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. J. W. Gillespie, the editor and proprietor of the *Alliance Review*, published a daily during the sessions of the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference. The paper is admirably conducted, and is a newsy sheet, in three shapes. The paper is finely equipped, and with such facilities and such a progressive editor, the paper deserves liberal patronage.

Rev. R. C. Miller, the gentlemanly pastor of the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, rendered valuable service in the secratarial work of the Board of Stewards, at the late Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference at Alliance, Ohio. The Board dispensed over *ten thousand dollars* to the worn out preachers, widows and orphans of deceased ministers, and as each case of the fifty claimants was examined, the secratarial duties involve considerable labor, and knowing this fact, the writer hereof deems him worthy of much praise.

An Abandoned Baby.

A few nights since, a gentleman residing near Edgewood station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, found a bucket in front of his house, in which was an infant, "alive and kicking." The little waif was carried into the house, and properly cared for by the gentleman's wife. The child was well dressed, and was bright, beautiful and innocent looking, as babies usual are. There was pinned to the skirt a note, neatly and tenderly well written, in a lady's hand as follows:

"The parents of this child is both dead. Its name is Stella Moore, and it is seven weeks old. We are not able to keep it; others are. Take good care of it."

The bad grammar in the first sentence indicates that the writer has not studied the relations between nouns and verbs; but with this exception the note, as a literary performance, is passable. The statement that the parents of the child are dead, is doubtless true in one sense—they are dead to their better instincts of humanity, but not physically defunct, by any means. A woman—probably the mother—got off an accommodation train, going East, between six and seven o'clock that evening at Edgewood, and had but a short time to wait until she got another train coming towards the city. From subsequent inquiry it is pretty certain that she got on at East Liberty, and returned to that place the same evening. The child was given in charge of the managers of the Sheltering Arms, situated a short distance from Edgewood station.

THE DOUGLASS APPRAISEMENT

Examination of the Appraiser's Bills Before a Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Water Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wainwright, McCandless and Reilly, to whom were referred the bills of Messrs. J. L. L. Knox and A. Alston, who were, with Mr. Snyder, appointed to measure and appraise the value of the stone quarried at White Rock by Mr. Douglass, late contractor, met yesterday afternoon. The bill of Mr. Knox was $120 for six days time, and that of Mr. Alston $100 for five days time.

The appraisers discharged the duties encumbent upon them and returned the value as follows:

At Clinton	$ 8,036 50
At Shades	7,469 24
Total value	$15,445 72

Mechanical Engineer Lowry was not satisfied, believing the estimate too high, and at his instance engineers Marsh and Devlin and Hinchcliffe made a second measurement, and reported the value of the stone as follows:

At Clinton	$ 5,232 50
At Shades	4,807 31
Total	$10,039 81

Owing to the great difference between the two, Mr. Lowry declined to indorse the bills of the appraisers, and consequently the Water Committee could not order payment.

Messrs. Knox and Alston attended the meeting of the committee yesterday and contended that the only question to be considered was whether their bills were or were not correct, and that they had nothing to do with any investigation as to the correctness of the measurement.

Mr. Lowry brought the other engineers who also made the measurement, and they testified that they were correct in their figures. After some consultation the committee adjourned and, although they did not arrange their report, they intimated that the bills would have to be paid.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—The Printing Ordinance—Petitions, Resolutions, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

A number of petitions, remonstrances, etc., were received and referred appropriately.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ackley presented the report of the Street Committee, accompanied by a number of ordinances for street gradings, etc., which have been published. The report was received and the ordinances ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ackley called up the following ordinances:

For the construction of a main sewer on Hanover street and McClure avenue, which he asked to be passed to second reading and allow it to lie there for the present. Mr. Callery wanted to know what the sewer would cost. If it was to cost much and would require the issue of bonds he should be forced to oppose it. On motion laid over. Ordinance for construction of a lateral sewer on Sampson street from Creighton's alley to middle alley. Passed. For construction of a lateral sewer on Creighton avenue, from Sampon to Jackson streets; passed. For lateral sewer on Chapel alley, from Grant avenue to Rope alley; passed. For lateral sewer on the first alley east of Monterey street, from Jackson to Ledlie streets; passed. For the grading, paving and curbing of Tate alley, from James to Esplanade streets; passed. Ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening of Kerr street and quashing the Viewers' report; passed. Ordinance authorizing the opening of Kerr street, from Preble avenue to the railroad crossing; passed. Resolution instructing the Mayor to file the bond of the city in the opening of Chapel alley, from Rope alley to Grant avenue; passed.

Mr. Hacke stine presented the report of the Survey Committee, which was received.

Mr. H. also offered the plan of the opening of Vista street, in the Seventh ward, which was confirmed. Mr. H. also called up the following: Ordinance defining the duties of the City Engineer relating to regulation of lots. [The ordinance provides that all surveys hereafter made may be perpetuated by means of stone monuments, if necessary.] Passed.

Ordinance for the opening of Pasture lane, from Black lane to Reserve line. Passed.

Mr. Smith called up Mr. McKelvey's resolution for the regulation of tramps, that consideration thereon was deferred, so that it is not likely that any action will ever be taken on it.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Voegtly presented a remonstrance against the opening of Beaver avenue, said to contain the signatures of nine-tenths of the property in interest. Referred to the Survey Committee.

A petition for the improvement of Shoenberger alley, lane was referred to the Street Committee.

CITY PRINTING.

Common Council business was next taken up.

The first thing considered was the ordinance relative to the election of city official newspapers.

Mr. Callery moved to non-concur.

Mr. Callery said he believed the only object in voting to have the ordinance sent back was to kill it.

Mr. Harbaugh wanted to have two English official papers publish Council proceedings, and not have one paper thrust down his throat whether he liked it or not.

Mr. Smith opposed the ordinance on this ground that it placed no restrictions on the character of the paper. He moved to amend by inserting the word "two," so as to have the printing given to two papers published in the English language instead of one.

Mr. Smith's amendment was then put and carried. Yeas—Ackley, Heagy, Hartman, Kreiling Phillips, Smith, Slack, Walton, Patterson—9. Nays—Callery, Davis, Huckestine, Hax, Knox, McRoberts, Reed, Voeglity—8.

A motion was then made to adjourn, but was voted down by a vote of 13 to 4.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Counsel adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petition of S. C. Grier & Co. for removal of stables; for removal of a fire plug on Washington street; for permission to erect a frame stable on the rear of lot No. 122 Perry street, on property of Berkley Brothers; petition and ordinance for grading and paving Hamilton street, Troy Hill; remonstrance against the same; resolution for steps from Howard to East street; petition for a dump boat for night soilers, to be placed on the Ohio river at the lower part of the city; resolution for the extention of the water main on Charles street; resolution for a spelling match between the City Councils and the Board of Controllers, the Councils to appoint twenty spellers and the Controllers a like number, the match to take place April 1st.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings reported adversely to a resolution for the removal of a frame paint shop, corner of Hemlock and Federal streets. The committee report an ordinance granting Jacob Pfordt permission to erect a frame meat shop on James street, and ask that it be printed. Received and filed.

The Committee on Street Railroads reported adversely to the petition of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company for permission to lay a track on North Diamond street to Union avenue, thence to connect with the present track on South Diamond street. Report received and filed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution relative to revising the city code and printing one thousand copies of the same, laid over until the March 11th, was again laid over.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following business from Select Council was considered:

Ordinance allowing the Board of Poor Directors to exchange certain property with the West Penn Railroad Company. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the refunding of certain taxes of Joseph Noll's heirs, M. Clark, Joseph Samuel, David Morrison and David Kessler. Passed.

Ordinance for the issue of water bonds for the improvement of Troy Hill reservoir. Passed.

Resolution for refunding overpaid water taxes, to Simon Marks, Charles Marks and Owen Shakley. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the grading &c. of Buchanon street. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the grading &c., of Gerst alley. Passed.

Report of Committee on Tramps, with resolution. Action of S. C. concurred in.

The report of viewers on Grant alley was laid over.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Kredel presented an ordinance granting permission to Buerkle Bros. to erect a frame building on Perry street. Referred to Wooden Building Committee. Adjourned.

OUR STREET COMMISSIONERS.

The Fund Available to Them for the Year.

The sub committee of the Street Committee appointed to apportion the funds available for the year among the six street districts met yesterday and arranged the amounts as follows:

First district	$22,184
Second district	19,364
Third district	15,228
Fifth district	10,904
Sixth district	10,340
Seventh district	10,340
Engineers Department and Board of Viewers	21,640
Total	$110,000

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Germania Concert.

On account of Good Friday, the afternoon concert of the Germania Orchestra was given yesterday afternoon at Library Hall. The programme was an excellent one, embracing a variety of classical music, which was rendered admirably by the performers. The following carefully selected programme was given:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Promotheus".....Beethoven
2. "Farewell" Meditation.....Lauge
3. Solo for Clarionet.....Bergson
4. Musical Review.....A. Voith.....Hamm

PART II.

1. Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini
2. Hydropsathen Waltzes.....Lanner
3. Duet for Horn and Flute.....Titti
Messrs. Stoesser and G. Keseler.
4. Tyrolese Melodies.....Zikoff
5. Spring Sounds Polka (with imitations).....Schmidt

These afternoon concerts are a very creditable feature in the musical circles of our city, and are well worthy of the most liberal patronage of our music-loving citizens.

Library Hall—Amateur Performance.

On Friday evening of next week, an amateur dramatic entertainment will be given by the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Society for the Relief of the Poor. The drama of the "Dead Heart" will be performed. Both the performance and the object will attract a large crowd.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Kate Fisher and the fiery steed Wonder performed in "Mazeppa" and "Dick Turpin" last evening, to the apparent satisfaction of the gallery critics. As but three more representations will be given by this performer, it is to be hoped, that no one who desires to witness her thrilling performances, will longer delay.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The attractions at Trimble's continue to draw large houses, the bill being always novel, and embracing popular performances. Queen and West, the Weston Sisters, Saidie Connelly, and the other members of the combination now performing there, have made a successful performance this week.

County Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny County and City Teachers' Institute will be held in the Fourth ward public school building, Allegheny City, beginning Monday morning, March 29th, and ending Friday evening, April 2d, 1875. A very interesting programme has been made out, including lectures by prominent educators, discussions and spelling matches between teachers and between pupils, of the county.

A BEGGAR'S STORY

An Incident of the Panic—An Old Man's First Experience in Seeking Alms.

It is one of the saddest features of the great panic that many worthy persons who never before experienced want, have been compelled to beg bread for themselves and their families. Such circumstances are common in almost every neighborhood, and some of the cases are peculiarly distressing. A few days ago an old man, reaching closely upon three score years, made his appearance in Braddock, and called at a house for a meal. He was kindly entertained, and gave a brief sketch of his life.

He said he had always worked steadily when he had anything to do; had followed nail cutting until he became unable to work at it, and at that time had saved a considerable sum of money. This was several years ago. As time wore on, his health failed, and the odd jobs of work, which he had been in the habit of doing, in order to save his money, could no longer be performed. His balance in bank soon dwindled down, and after the panic began he spent his last dollar. His health improved, however; but when he was able to work there was nothing for him to do. He had no friends able to keep him; and, after failing in every effort to get employment, he reluctantly made up his mind that he would go to the poor house! To the poor house he went, and to his utter amazement he was denied admittance. "I am no tramp," said the old man. "I do not come here from another county or State to impose upon you. I have been paying taxes here for sixteen years, and only ask food and selter until such time as I can have a chance to earn some money. I am penniless and cannot get work. Surely you will not drive me out to starve?" This plaintive appeal had no effect, simply because the old man could not plead any mental or bodily ailment. He was told that they could not admit able-bodied men to the poor house. It was only those who were incapacitated for work that could find an asylum there. The old man exhibited no little indignation when speaking of this matter. Said he: "If I had squandered enough of my earnings to have made a drunkard of myself, and brought on an attack of mania; or if I had contracted some loathsome disease, I could have been admitted without question. Failing in this effort, he came to realize that he was houseless and penniless—a beggar. Returning to the neighborhood where he had been living, near Lawrenceville, he determined to start out toward the East End, as he had the impression that the best chances for getting a meal would be among the wealthy. Picking out one of the many fine mansions on the way, he entered the yard and knocked at the door. A servant answered, and some time after the mistress appeared, elegantly attired in silk. He requested something to eat, and the good lady bade him remain on the porch until she could get him something. He waited about fifteen minutes, and wondered if this kind woman had gone to the trouble to cook him a meal. She soon appeared, and his anxiety was relieved on being handed a parcel, for which he expressed his thanks. The door was closed, and the parcel was opened. What had he received from the hands of that ministering angel? The heel of a loaf, and a few crusts, harder than the hardest "hard tack!" In the package was something else, which, on close inspection turned out to be—two tracts! As thought the old man—a mere thing for the soul, as well as for the body. How kind. "When I looked at those crusts," said he, "and recalled the condition of my stomach, my first impulse was to leave the parcel on the porch, and walk off; but not knowing how I might fare, and whether, at my next stopping place, I might not be refused both food and tracts, I concluded to hold on to the crusts, knowing that I could soak them in the first spring or rivulet I came to, and thus appease my hunger. The tracts," said he "I left on the porch, as I was fully pursuaded that the lady needed all the spiritual nourishment she had. I had an empty stomach; she a pinched and hungry soul." The old man, who seems quite intelligent, is disheartened and disgusted with his begging experience, and longs for an opportunity when he again can earn his own bread. He has found, he says, that the most cheerful givers are those of moderate circumstances, but there are exceptions in all classes. He is among those who believe, however, that it is little less than an insult to offer a hungry man tracts when he asks for bread.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

Great Preparations for the Event.

The ladies having charge of the work of preparing for the centennial tea party to be held at Library Hall during April, are busily engaged in the work, and there is every indication that it will be a most fashionable and successful affair. Very many of the foremost ladies of the city are engaged in the work, and they are hearty aided and seconded by our most prominent and influential citizens. The ladies hold regular meetings, and are almost daily consulting and devising ways and means for making the party attractive and pleasant. Yesterday a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. S. Jones, on Duquesne way, and the spacious parlors were crowded. It is expected that in addition to the full occupation of Library Hall proper, they will be privileged to possess for the time the use of the Library rooms, balcony and the art gallery room for promenade. We are requested to state that an elegant supper will be served, not simply a lunch, and a fine china tea cup and saucer will be given away to each one.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Cashmore vs. James Young. Action for damages for personal injuries. This suit grew out of an attack made upon the plaintiff, a conductor on the Central Passenger Railway, on the 13th of July last, during the Orangemen's procession. The plaintiff claimed that he was severely beaten and abused by the defendant and others in the procession, because he did not comply with their request soon enough, to stop his car. The testimony on the other side was that the road was muddy and narrow, and that Young politely asked him to stop his car while the procession went past. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $237. In the Criminal Court Young plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Cashmore, and was fined $40 and costs.

In the case of Orrison vs. the Pennsylvania Company, plaintiff's counsel made a motion and filed reasons for taking off the non suit.

C. Coleman and Chas. Geyer were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. S. Brown & Bro. to Geo. McFerron *et al.*

The case of Gilbert Long vs. James McKee *et al.* was continued.

John P. Heisel vs. Valentine Trapp; an action to recover a premium on an insurance policy. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of S. Williams to A. McFarland, the account of the assignee was presented and ordered to be filed and publication made.

A. Kattenhausen vs. The Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association, an action to recover moneys paid into the treasury of the association. Verdict for plaintiff for $196 86.

In the matter of the application of the Independent Order of the Brotherhood and Sisters of Moses for a charter of incorporation, a final order was granted.

Fahnestock & Murray vs. D. B. Morris; an action to recover on an unsettled account. Judgment upon non-suit entered.

Hanna, Wood & Co. vs. Chas. Neef; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $122 50.

The case of William A. Edeburn, for use of John McBride vs. T. Tobias; action on a promissory note, is on trial before Judge Collier.

No jury trials to-day.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Culey vs. Phillips was argued by counsel yesterday, and occupied the entire day.

The case of Land vs. Hunter, which was reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge White.

In the matter of the petition of the estate of John Porter, deceased, the report of the master and Commissioner was received and filed.

In the case of John Huckenstein vs. Robert Young, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $3,000.

No jury trials to-day.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The case of D. P. Hatch, indicted for false pretenses, on oath of Kate V. Close, was *not prossed*.

Thos. and Mary Vick, indicted for keeping a bawdy and disorderly house, on oath of Kate Warren, was acquitted, and the prosecutrix was directed to pay the costs.

Martin Moyer, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Moore, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Thomas Hogan, indicted for larceny from the person and receiving stolen goods on oath of John A. Bakers, was found guilty on the count, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Timothy McNamara and R. E. Conner, indicted for receiving stolen goods, an oath of William F. Ross, were convicted.

Thomas O'Brien and Evan Edward having pleaded guilty to larceny and receiving stolen good, charged by Charles McGovern, were sentenced each to the Work House for six months.

Patrick Freeman was acquitted of larceny charged by James Wilson.

John Smith was acquitted of larceny, charged by Samuel Meyers.

Patrick Halloran was convicted of simple assault; the prosecutor was P. Foley.

Thomas Lynch, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty.

Baisey Shafter is on trial for the larceny of pig metal from the shops of the Fort Wayne Railroad.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of John Renke, convicted of seduction. It is alleged that the prosecutrix was not shown to have been a woman of good repute.

A well known lawyer reposed in the Allegheny lock-up last night. He was spilled from a street car, and was arrested on Ohio street for disorderly conduct.

A SPELLING PUZZLE

Something for Young Folks to Study.

A vigilant gazetteer, with the sobriquet of "Colonel," who had combated the raillery of the plebeians and the euphuisms and schisms of the vacillating, idiosyncratic, erudite patricians, received with unparalleled eachinnation, a challenge to an orthographical competition.

To his transcendant surprise, the proffered prize was, daguerreotypes of Mendelssohn, Kosciusko, and Rensselaer, or, if the conqueror preferred, copies of the Septuagint, Apocrypha and Westminster catechism. He thought, with debatably admissible egotism, of the gratuitous applause of the populace, and the appearance of his name in bourgeois the next day, and his choice was discernible in his hilarity, and the hieroglyphical acknowledgment which he transmitted to the embarrassed and stupefied gypsy, who left with a rough countenance.

He changed his apparel, donned his Nassau, Ulster, and his worsted gauntlets, and traveled toward the trysting-place. He stopped on a druggist's to obtain a dose of chloral and a dozen troches. Here he found a physician who was purchasing a dram phial of ipecacuanha and an ounce of licorice for a colicky patient, who not only had the colic, but rheumatism, neuralgia, bilious erysipelas, and was threatened with hemorrhage, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia, and hemiplegia.

He met a surveyor and an architect who were gauging the width of Eighth street for a cross-town trestlework bridge. A ferrous derrick almost matched his cranium, and he bawled aloud. His clamor brought an ally from a neighboring saloon, who administered a dram of rectified whisky, and a teaspoonful of paregoric mixed with chloroform. At the same time this thief with consummate villainy purloined his chronometer and the balance of specie in his pockets. He committed this piece of rascality with impunity, and it went unpunished, for our punctilious friend was harassed and perplexed at the lateness of the hour.

He next met a sibyl, who wore a de bege poionaise with a cuirass basque and a shirred tablier, all elaborately trimmed with bias plaitings and passementerie—and carried a sachel, portemonnaie and reticule. She smilingly offered him a tempting bouquet of fuchsias, lilies, mignonette and phlox in a conch-like basin. But he saw a caterpillar easily ensconced among the posies, and refused the nosegay.

A governess next tried to inveigle him into buying a supply of peas, potatoes, celery, cauliflower or kerosene, but he thought of his emblematic "Colonial," and passed on. A Teutonic tenant of a tenement house, forgetting the tenet of the law, was bastinadoing the soles of an incorrigible stripling with a sarcingle. The murmur of the infernal harangue, preceded by a volley of virulent imprecations, filled the auditory meatus of our friend, and he proceeded toward the goal. A flaming advertisement of recent discoveries of auriferous and argentiferous deposits in the argillaceous country of the Black Hills caught his quick eye. He did not stop to criticise the italicised statements, but he saw several sable specimens of cinnabar, more precious than bullion, quinx or beryl.

When he reached his destination he was exceedingly roiled to find that the gnomon of the dial indicated that he was delinquent. An ostentatious pedagogue opened a ferule or gavel in his hand, was endeavoring to mystify his audience with the appellatives that emanated from his larynx.

"Refutable," "gossamer" "medieval," "kaleidoscope" and "mnemonics" dismayed some, and "hymn" was a plaguy word to spell. Colonial he did spell with an "i." Feeling symptoms of a phthisicky catarrh, he left, amid the ridiculing clapping of hands of his competitors.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE speller who deliberates is lost.

STOVE pipe items are now in order.

THE voice of spring is heard in the passing sneeze.

SOME of the striking puddlers propose to leave the city.

THE Allegheny Poor Board will visit the farm this morning.

THE Centennial Tea Party commences at Library Hall on April 5th.

THE Iron Manufacturers' Association, it is said, held a long session on Wednesday.

CLEAN your windows, now that the frost is disappearing, and let in the genial sunlight.

THERE is no trouble whatever between the window glass blowers and their employers.

THE Allegheny Relief Society realized $900 from the tableaux given at Library Hall last week.

THE filth in the streets of Jaffa, Syria, is said to be terrible, and it is getting to be a Syrias thing here.

ELIZABETH PARKE, relict of the late John Parke, died yesterday, being nearly three quarters of a century old.

OWEN CORBLEY, a steam-fitter, formerly of Cincinnati, died of small-pox Wednesday, at the Allegheny pest-house.

WEILER BROS., of the Brunswick billiard rooms, have again paid the fine of $25 and costs for last Sunday's business.

"I DREAMED I was spelling at a spelling match and never missed a word," is what young ladies say when they recover from the effects of ether.

THE degree of D. D. has been conferred upon Prof. Samuel Lowrie, of the Western Theological Seminary, by Washington and Jefferson College.

S. C. ROLAND, with a number of "aliases," escaped from the Butler jail Wednesday night. He was recently convicted of highway robbery in Beaver county.

THOMAS KENNEY, a catcher in the Clinton iron mill, South Side, is in request at the Mayor's office for knocking down officer Fees and leaving marks of hob-nails in the officer's face.

THE Pittsburgh Baptist Social Union, composed of the Baptist churches of the two cities and vicinity, will meet this Friday evening in the Fifth Avenue church, Rev. J. W. Pannett, pastor.

THIS is the time when the young man who has been out of work all winter is commencing to congregate on the street corners awaiting for a chance to tie to a summer's job.

TWENTY-SEVEN puddling furnaces are in operation in the city. The wages paid are $4 50. Dilworth, Porter & Co. expect to start all their furnaces within two weeks, with non-union boilers.

THE sub-committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners, of which Mr. Jenkins Lones is chairman, will visit the hill districts of the South Side on Saturday afternoon, to examine the "situation" as to the fire protection needed.

THE machinery and furnishing store of E. G. Evans, at New Brighton, was burglarized Wednesday morning, the burglars carrying away about three hundred dollars' worth of goods, consisting of shirts, lace veils, etc.

THE *Institute* is the name of a neatly printed sheet gotten up to announce the annual meeting of the Allegheny County and City Teachers' Institute, and to report the proceedings of the same. Prof. J. K. Hynds is the editor.

CLERK GAMBLE, of the Circuit Court, is engaged in taking testimony for the defense in the case of W. H. Smith vs. Alfred Marshall & Co., of this city, for alleged infringement on the former's method of making molds for pipe.

P. S. DILWORTH delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian church, in Beaver Falls, on Monday night, to about two hundred and fifty persons. He spoke for fifty minutes, and left the stand amidst roars of applause. He also received a handsome contribution.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD youngster saw a drunken fellow "tacking" through the streets the other day, and asked his mother, "did God make that man?" She replied in the affirmative. The little fellow reflected a moment, and then exclaimed, "I would have made him better."

THE St. Charles Hotel management changed hands yesterday, Mr. Harry Shirls going out, and a new firm of Washington county gentlemen taking hold. The retiring landlord, we understand, removes to his farm in Washington county. The hotel property is owned by Mr. Alex. Chambers.

W. WALLACE has been awarded the contract for furnishing cement to the county, in such quantities as may be required, at $1 80 per barrel. From 500 to 1,000 barrels of cement will be needed by the county during the year, inasmuch as it is the intention to build about twenty-five county bridges.

THE Misses Macrum's pupils are favored with vacation during the Easter holidays, beginning yesterday afternoon. This most excellent select school will re-open Monday, April 5th, at the same place, on the side of Diamond square, Allegheny city. This will be a good time for new scholars to enter, as a few more will be received.

THE Mechanics' Fire Engine Company No. 11, South Side, have secured a contrivance into their stables to relieve the horses of the weight of their collars. It consists of an iron clasp, suspended from the ceiling, but does not prevent the horse from lying down. It unloosens when an alarm is struck, leaving the horse free.

THE people of Beaver Falls had a spelling match, in the school hall, on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Kansas sufferers. The first prize, Webster's Dictionary, was carried off by Mr. J. R. Caruthers, of Rochester. The second prize, a clock, was awarded to Mrs. Beals. Mr. Caruthers spelled forty-six words out of fifty correctly.

By the breaking of a shaft one of the old engines in the Allegheny Water Works has been disabled. Superintendent Richmond states that he is making arrangements for putting in a wrought iron shaft immediately. There will be no scarcity of water by reason of this break, as the big Lowry engine is still going, as well as the lower (old) engine.

THE other evening a little three year old attended a revival meeting. The next morning the little fellow, while playing on the floor, suddenly broke out: "Mamma, I don't want to go to heaven." "Why not, my little son?" "Because the preacher said we must give up father and mother, sister and brother, if we ever expect to get there, and I don't care about doing that."

A TWO horse team, attached to a hay wagon, ran away on Smithfield street, yesterday evening, but were brought to a halt by getting foul of the telegraph pole at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield. Just before reaching this point, the hay wagon struck a cart, and knocked it over upon one side, and sent the horse sprawling. The vehicles were soon righted, the horses hitched up, and the crowd dispersed.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Fires, Losses and Insurance in the County During a Period of Five Months—Arrest and Conviction of Incendiaries, &c., &c.

The following is Fire Marshal Livingston's last report to the Board of Underwriters:

To Robert H. King, Esq., Chairman Fire Underwriters of Allegheny County:

I have the honor of submitting for your consideration my second report of the business in my department from August 1, 1874, to January 1, 1875, comprising five months, a detailed statement of which will appear in my annual report to be made in April next. During this time there were 165 fires and fire alarms, 138 from cause and 27 needless and false. The number and character of buildings burned in whole or in part is as follows, to wit: Dwellings and stores, 147; saloons, 8; oil works, 7; barns and stables, 10; planing mills, 8; iron works, 8; lard and pork houses, 1; soap works, 1; glass works, 2; breweries, 1; cotton mills, 1; miscellaneous, 24; total, 215.

The value of property where fires took place amounted to $1,147,870. The amount of insurance on the same was $793,495. The alleged gross loss is $311,301 87. The amount of insurance paid is $183,325 91. The amount in litigation is $7,500, and unadjusted $9,889; the probable loss on the latter will be $2,889.

A summary of the insurance and losses paid is as follows:

Oil and oil works, insurance	$121,425 00
Oil and oil works, insurance paid	75,276 77
Planing mills, insurance	20,000 00
Planing mills, insurance paid	17,000 00
Planing mills, insurance in litigation say	3,000 00
Land and pork house, insurance	88,850 00
Lard and pork house, ins. paid	26 917 20
Cotton mills, insurance	175,000 00
Cotton mills, insurance paid	280 42
Iron works, insurance	142,500 00
Iron works, insurance paid	3,500 00
Dwellings, household goods and merchandise, insurance say	210,000 00
Dwellings, household goods and merchandise, insurance paid say	50,000 00
Miscellaneous, insurance	65,581 00
Miscellaneous, insurance paid	5,750 00

The most serious losses that have occurred since my last report, were caused by lightning at the Fairview and Standard Oil Works, August 12th, these two fires alone occasioning an insurance loss of about $70,000.

I desire to call your special attention to the large number of fires that have occurred since my last statement, which I am obliged, after rigid investigations, to attribute to incendiarism and others that I enter to "unknown" causes, to wit: To incendiarism, 22; unknown, 15. I am convinced that this "moral hazard" is mainly occasioned by and increased by the pecuniary embarrassments of the insured, and is greater now than it probably ever has been in the past.

The insurance paid on fires occuring from incendiarism, amounts to $35,297 57, to which amount say $10,000 would have been added, had the losses been adjusted without a proper investigation of the causes of said fires.

I have made a number of arrests, and have had several investigations in regard to supposed and alleged incendiary fires; but although the circumstantial evidence was strong in several instances, I have only in two cases got evidence enough to commit for trial, and one of these parties has thus far succeeded in escaping. The other two boys, both quite young, plead guilty, upon arrest, of having set a stable on fire—the act having been done without malice. I discharged them on account of their extreme youth and their parents' good characters.

Since last report, both myself and assistants have issued a large number (over 100) of notices to abate and remove fire dangers, and in nearly every case the requested changes have been made.

With many thanks for favors received from all in interest, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON,
Fire Marshal Allegheny county.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending March 25, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cooking Ranges—Jas. Old, Pittsburgh. Filed September 16, 1874.

Vehicle Torsional Springs—C. W. Saladee, Pittsburgh. Filed October 15, 1874.

Plow Plate Fenders—Jas. Old, Pittsburgh. Filed May 2, 1873.

Relief Valve for Air and Steam Brake Cylinders—Leman P. Rider and Wm. H. Shillito, Pittsburgh. Filed January 26, 1875.

Folding Door Key—Barthel Erbe, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Samuel H. Jacobus, Allegheny. Filed January 26, 1875.

End Gate Rods for Vehicles—William J. Lewis, Pittsburgh. Filed December 17, 1874.

Grave Covers and Monuments—Robert H. Sipes, Everett. Filed February 13, 1875.

Fabrics for Walls and Roofs—Nicholas Wright, Monocacy Furnace. Filed January 9, 1875.

Seed Planters—Herbert E. Pennypacker, Phœnixville. Filed December 18, 1874.

Curtain Fixtures—C. P. Rose, Allentown. Filed October 15, 1874.

Governors for Horse Powers—J. D. Heebner, Norristonville. Filed January 23, 1875.

Machines for Tapering the Tenons of Spokes—William Sharpsteen, Mechanicsburg. Filed January 28, 1875.

Implements for Binding Grain—William A. Patterson, Juniata county. Filed November 5, 1874.

Racks for Barrels—C. F. Rigby, Newcastle. Filed January 29, 1875.

Horse Hay Rakes—Benj. Mellinger, Mount Pleasant. Filed December 18, 1874.

Side Hill Plows—E. H. Stratton, Monroeton. Filed December 19, 1874.

OHIO.

Portable Fences—M. Prickett, Edenton. Filed December 5, 1874.

Hydraulic Hose—J. D. Joslin, Cleve